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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 141 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

CONGRESS FLAG MAY BE HOISTED

Calcutta C.P.M. Refuses To Issue Notice

Turns Down Application By Advocate-General On Behalf Of Police

Says, Their Duty To Warn Those Likely To Create Disturbance At Time Of Hoisting

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day dismissed an application submitted by the Advocate General on behalf of the Police praying for notice to be issued on the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation under Section 144 Cr. P. C. forbidding the hoisting of the Congress Flag on buildings, public places and parks under the control and supervision of the Municipality for one week with effect from 16th June.

DEFYING GOVERNMENT?

The Advocate-General submitted two affidavits sworn to by two Assistant Commissioners to the effect that, in previous years the hoisting of Congress Flags led to scenes of disorder, rioting and bloodshed He maintained that the Magistrate had power to issue such an order on the material before him as contained in the two affidavits.

The Advocate-General added that the Flag was flown with the object of defying the Government. Hoisting of the flag caused annoyance, which might lead to a breach of the peace.

HOISTING OF FLAG, NO OFFENCE?

Mr. N. K. Basu, opposing the issue of the order stated, that the present application was a most audacious attempt on behalf of the Police to ask the Magistrate to help them to do their work. In effect, their request was for permission to pull down the flags.

Mr. Basu's point was that, hoisting of the flag was in itself no offence, but that trouble arose when the Police tried to pull it down.

DUTY OF POLICE.

The Magistrate observed that it was the duty of the Police to warn those who were likely to create disturbance when the flag was hoisted and, if necessary, to take legal action against them.

He, therefore, declined to issue the notice as prayed for.—A. P.

Compromise Spirit In Conference

Gen. Smutts Says, There Is Improvement In General Feeling In London Deliberations

LONDON, June 15.

Speeches at the World Economic Conference to-day definitely helped towards better spirit, thought General Smuts in an interview this afternoon.

Gen. Smuts whose speech struck one of the first thoroughly practical notes in the Conference said:

"The curve is going up and there has certainly been improvement in the general feeling and better spirit of compromise is now existing.

There is prospect that general debate will conclude to-day. Heads of the principal Delegations as well as a number from the Smaller Powers, have spoken and the next stage of proceedings will be the formation of two commissions. Their reports and recommendations will be the basis of further plenary sessions.

PORTUGAL VIEWS.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister Mr. Damatta, was the first speaker this morning, who announced that Portugal Government would adhere to the tariff truce. And it was preparing the way for returning to the Gold Standard. They were unable to accept the bi-metallic system, but accepted the use of silver as a subsidiary currency.

WHAT CHINA SAYS.

Mr. Soong, the Finance Minister of China, who was recently holding interesting conversations with President Roosevelt, said that the Chinese Government recognised the need of raising the standard of living in China, thus providing the greatest market in the world. He stressed the achievements of the present administration of China including the balancing of budget and conversion of the internal debt.

Mr. Soong emphasised that China had no intention of following the policy of national or regional isolation, but would pursue the economic development of the

(Continued on page 7).

Out Of The Gloaming.

After gold, it was the turn of Indian silver. Chamberlain announced the acquisition of Indian silver at a bargain rate—a clearance sale, before the White Paper constitution, of all odds and ends, —not to embarrass future Ministers, we suppose.

* * * *

In return, the British paper mills are busy making up paper bales ready for despatch. Very light and convenient currency for India and good for storage purposes. That's why they want the Reserve Bank to be independent of India, though not of Indian resources.

* * * *

"We do not suppose the Congress leaders approve of some points in the White Paper any more than do the Liberals" writes the "Times of India" with becoming gravity. The Old Lady is in the stage of second thoughts on this subject.

* * * *

Only a few days ago all India according to Bori Bunder, was standing behind the White Paper, but now there is a set-back One has to arrive at the goal by very gradual stages, just as India has to reach Swaraj by very gradual and very slow stages.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain gave three conditions necessary for Britain's return to gold standard. There is only one so far as India is concerned, and that is that her gold should be transferred to British banks for the good not only of Britain, but of the whole of suffering humanity.

* * * *

Banks should co-operate in the policy of cheap and plentiful money, said the British Chancellor of Exchequer. They don't in India, unfortunately, otherwise many of our readers would willingly co-operate with the banks by borrowing cheaply and plentifully.

* * * *

That may look like responsive co-operation, but in these days of political strategy with which most of us have been familiarised by General Moonje, they are not over-scrupulous in changing their creed to help solve the unemployment problem.

* * * *

"We desire to live in peace with all the world. The German people do not want or desire war. We want to set our house in order and to follow our every day occupation" said the Minister for Propaganda for Germany. So we need not take him seriously.

* * * *

But this new threat of Nazis to follow their "every day occupation" is rather ominous, particularly when Groebbels is sorry that other nations "have succumbed to the Jewish atrocity" campaign against Germany". Nazis ought to be up and doing and regain their laurels again in the field they have made their own

* * * *

"There is absolutely no foundation, in the reports that have found currency that Congress leaders contemplate extending the period of suspension of C. D. movement". Thus writes the Jekyll and Hyde of Dalal Street, with a love of Truth rivalling Mahadev Desai's.

* * * *

Since nobody said that, except that there was "some possibility", there was no need for the flatulent denial. But the "F.F.J." must be allowed to roll about like a dancing dervish in a four-column account, before it can come to facts.

* * * *

We are again told that in the "absence of instructions" C D. "will be in the forefront of the Congress programme" and then this great announcement: "The situation is pregnant with possibilities", Possibly the result of the present pregnancy may be more fruitful than on former occasions.

* * * *

For months he had been her devoted admirer. Now, at long last, he had screwed up sufficient courage to ask her the most momentous of all questions.

"There are quite a lot of advantages in being a bachelor," he began, "but there comes a time when one longs for the companionship of another being—a being who will regard one as perfect, as an idol; whom one can treat as one's absolute property; who will be kind and faithful when times are hard; who will share one's joys and sorrows——"

To his delight he saw a sympathetic light in her eyes. Then she nodded in agreement.

"So you're thinking of buying a dog?" she said. "I think it's a fine idea. Do let me help you choose one!"

NO MEDICAL AID TO HURT WOMEN

Hindu Sabha Secretaries Wire To Miss Norah Hill About Bahawalpur Situation

NEW DELHI, June 15.

Mr. Ganpat Rai, Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha, has sent to-day a telegram to Miss Norah Hill, Secretary of the Red Cross Society at Simla, stating that the Maha Sabha is convinced that no medical aid is being rendered to the injured women and children at Bhawalpur town. He further adds that, the President of the Multan Sewa Samiti has not been granted permission to render any medical assistance to the injured persons there.

In the course of a Press statement, Messrs. Padamraj Jain and Ganpat Rai, Secretaries, characterise the situation as serious and urge Government to issue a statement on the subject.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

DOLLAR STABILISATION.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 15.

The W.E. Conference circles are impressed by the progress that is being made towards the stabilisation of currencies. It is reported to-night that the American delegates agreed "de facto" to the stabilisation of Dollar around to-day's prevailing rate, namely, just over four dollars to the sterling. According to the "Evening News" the Bank of England sprang a surprise in the city by circulating among banking houses and stock exchange members, advising them regarding dealings in dollars and dollar securities. This step, according to the newspaper, contemplates an early stabilisation of the sterling also, now that the War Debt instalment uncertainty is dissipated.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

LONDON, June 15.

Following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket matches which commenced yesterday:

MIDDLESEX vs. SOMERSET:
Somerset 253 and nine for one.
Middlesex 266.

SUSSEX vs. ESSEX.
Essex 259 and 297 for six.
Sussex 150

GLOUCESTER vs. GLAMORGAN:
Gloucester 529 (Hammond 239).
Glamorgan 245 for two.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. YORKSHIRE.
Yorkshire won by innings and 206 runs. Northants 27 and 68
Yorkshire 301.—Reuter's Special.

DR. MAHMUD SEES GANDHIJI

No Particular Political Significance Attached

ANEY AT PARNAKUTI

To Issue Statement After Consulting Leaders

POONA, June 15.

Gandhiji's weight this morning again recorded a drop of 1lb. This is ascribed to the fact that the milk diet, which he has been taking for the last few days, has not suited him.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, who arrived here this morning, had a brief conversation with Gandhiji in the evening. Dr. Mahmud said that Gandhiji was not as well as he had expected him to be. Though Gandhiji's voice was clear, it was apparent that he spoke with some effort.

DR. MAHMUD SEES "BAPU."

Dr. Mahmud stated that his visit had no particular political significance. He will be staying here for a couple of days.

Mr. Aney arrived here this morning and shortly afterwards visited Parnakuti to enquire after Gandhiji's health. He did not have any talk with Gandhiji. Mr. Aney will attend Mr. Devdas' wedding ceremony to-morrow morning after which he will see Gandhiji.

Mr. Aney stated that Gandhiji never gave him any statement embodying his (Gandhiji's) plans as had been reported in certain section of the Press. He, however added that he had not settled any plans for the future and if necessary, he would issue a statement after consulting Gandhiji and other Congress leaders.—A.P.

COMPLETE REST FOR SOME MORE TIME ?

(Later.)

That Gandhiji is not still on the path of steady improvement is proved by the fact that after gaining weight two days back he has again lost one lb. this morning.

This has left no doubt in those around him that the Medical Board which will examine him on Saturday will advise him to take complete rest for some more time and avoid any kind of strain.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI TO MEET GANDHIJI

BENARES, June 15.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who left for Allahabad this evening hopes to arrive in Bombay on June 20th and meet Gandhiji at Poona on June 22nd. Before proceeding to Bombay he will be staying at Allahabad till June 27, and leave for Cawnpore on June 15, to perform the opening ceremoney of Swadeshi Market there. —A.P.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY RETAINS SEAT

LONDON, June 15.

The Altrincham bye-election, caused by the elevation to bench of Cyril Atkinson, resulted as follows:—

Sir Edward Grigg (National Conservative): 25392 votes.
P. M. Oliver (Liberal): 15892 votes.
J. H. Hudson (Labour): 8333 votes.—Reuter.

INDIA'S SILVER COMES IN HANDY

Britain 'Acquires' 10 Million Dollars Worth To Pay War Debts To U. S.

SIMLA RUNS TO RESCUE OF DOWNING STREET

LONDON, June 14.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that President Roosevelt had accepted the British offer of 10,000,000 dollars as acknowledgment of the debt payment to be made in silver at 50 cents a fine ounce which had been acquired from the Government of India.

Mr. Chamberlain regretted that President Roosevelt had not acceeded to the British request for the postponment of the June instalment pending discussion of war debts as a whole.

President Roosevelt had accepted the offer in a spirit of co-operation without prejudicing the freedom of either Government in subsequent discussions.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the instalment paid on December 15 last was paid in the hope of paving the way for a settlement before another instalment became due.

NO REPUDIATION

It seemed impossible to contemplate the continuance of payments of this magnitude, while suspending under the Lausanne agreements corresponding claims upon our debtors. Hence further payments would have ended the Lausanne agreement, and plunged the world again into the condition of uncertainty and despair from which it was rescued last year. On the contrary we had the strongest objection to any course smacking of the repudiation of obligations.

Mr. Chamberlain read a statement circulated by President Roosevelt in Washington, stating that it was fair and wise to postpone formal representations on the debt subject until later. It was vitally necessary that the meetings of the World Economic Conference should not be hampered by a difficult and protracted discussion of the debt, but in view of the British representations, and the fact that the present payment is an acknowledgment of the debt itself, President Roosevelt declares that he has no hesitation in saying that he does not characterise the resultant situation as a default.—Reuter.

AMERICA ACCEPTS BRITISH OFFER

WASHINGTON, June 14.

President Roosevelt has agreed to accept 10,000,000 dollars from Britain on account of the war debt instead of £19,000,000.—Reuter.

£1,600,000 WORTH OF INDIAN SILVER.

LONDON, June 15.

The actual cost of the silver transferred from the Government of India to the British Government, is understood to be approximately £1,600,000.

Satisfaction is expressed by the American delegates to the World Economic Conference at Britain's decision to pay the instalment of the War debt, which is regarded as a successful solution to an immediate crisis, which threatened international co-operation.—Reuter's Special.

"ALL A RUMOUR"

"When shown the report published in the "Hindustan Times" of the British Government's reported offer to pay the June instalment of the War Debt to the United States of America out of the silver reserves of the Government of India, Sir George was surprised to see the "Reuter" message on the subject. He said that, it was all a rumour, for the British Government had not so far approached the Government of India on the subject. Far from it, the possibility of such action had not even been discussed in their dispatches. As such, he could not discuss the attitude of the Government of India on this subject."—Sir George Schuster in interview in "Hinsdustan Times," June 14.

FRANCE & POLAND DEFAULT.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Italy also it is believed is paying only part of the War Debt instalment, whilst Czecho Slovakia and Rumania will be following Britain's example. Belgium and almost certainly France will be defaulting, while Poland also will not pay. A note in this connection has been sent to the State Department by the Polish Ambassador.—Reuter's Special.

FINLAND PAYS IN FULL

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The State Department received a note from Finland announcing the payment of the full amount of war debt due to-day, namely 148,592 dollars.

So far, Finland is the only nation which has met the June instalment in full.

ITALY PAYS MILLION.

The Italian Ambassador has advised the State Department that Italy will pay a million dollars as a token of instalment of War Debt.

FRENCH DEFAULT.

The French Ambassador has delivered a note announcing the French default on War Debts instalment of 40,738,000 dollars due to-day.—Reuter.

HOW THEY DISARM !

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The programme of building 32 warships in three years at the expenditure of 233 million dollars has been announced by Mr. Swanson, Secretary for Navy.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately a B.A., with Science or a B.Sc., to serve in the A. V. School at Thorgavan, East Khandesh. For terms, etc., see the undersigned personally. V. B. Bakshi, B.A., B.T., Headmaster, Sardargriha, Bombay. (703)

Wanted an M.A., B.T., or B.A., B.T., with at least 7 years' experience for a local High School. Must be strong in English and History, Geography. Apply sharp to Box No. 700, "Bombay Chronicle."

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. Wanted 8 Managers in Bombay Presidency. Rs. 260 cash deposit essential. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (706).

Wanted—Season Commenced.— Able canvassers in all parts on salaries of Rs. 300, 200, 100 also 20, 15, 12-1|2 p.c. commission for A.B.C. Sections. Prospectus to Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris). (675).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Youngmen. Free training in Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy and Commerce. Session 1st July. Limited seats. Prospectus on 5 annas.—Royal Institute of Technology, Delhi. (676)

Wanted Candidates immediately for Electrical and Automobile Engineering, Wireman's classes and for Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraph classes. Boarding arrangements. Fare paid. Prospectus on 3 as. stamps. The India Technical Institute, Jalgaon, E. K. (6826).

H. P. T. College, Nasik.—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Second Languages for F. Y.A. and Inter Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per Term. Hostel Fees Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Names are registered from the first of June, 1933. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, Nasik 31st May, 1933. (6750).

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Rs. 5 only. Golden Chance. New Harmonium for Rs. 30. Please remit Rs. 5 at once with names of 5 persons and addresses who are prepared to get urgently new Harmonium accordingly F. O. R; nearest station. New Harmonium Agency, Ferozepore City. (584)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

Wanted non-Matrics to join the Civil Engineering Classes, Ahmedabad. Apply for prospectus with one anna stamp to the Principal, the Gujerat Engineering Institute, C/o Pathak and Co., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. (669).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

For Six Rupees only one fine wristwatch, silk strap, handkerchief, fountain pen, knife, purse comb with mirror. Crown Company, Alexandra Building, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (705).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay branch of Messrs B C Nawn & Bros, of 7, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta has been CLOSED from 10th June, 1933, and let it be known to all concerned that the said firm has severed all connections with Mr. Ganeshdas Bahl, Mr. B. S. Puri and Ganesji Textile Coy., Bombay. Every and each dealings of Messrs. B. C. Nawn & Bros., should henceforth to be done direct without Calcutta office.

B. C. NAWN & BROS.,
C/o M/s. Chaturbhujdas Karnani,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th June, 1933.

Notice To Consignees

S.S. "ALTAI MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 15th June, 1933, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Public Notices

Andhra University

READER IN SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

APPLICATIONS for the above will be received by the Registrar up to Tuesday, 1st August, 1933. The salary will be Rs. 400—25—500 per mensem. Minimum qualification B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree in Technology with special reference to Sugar and Sugar Manufacture. For further details, apply to the Registrar, Andhra University Waltair. (S. India.)

(6825)

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Bombay, the 24th May, 1933.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India, will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Saturday, the 1st July, 1933, to Saturday, the 15th July, 1933, both days inclusive.

K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governor.
6790

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMJI ARJUN has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, lien, share, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Mugbhat Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1418, Old Survey No. 502, New Survey No. 7636, Cadestral Survey No. 304, Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 554 and Street No. 36L and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mahadu Hari or Ramchandra Mahadu Ketkar, on or towards the West by the property of Keshavram Jamnadas, on or towards the North by the Mugbhat Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Narayanrao Balaji and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants. The present boundaries are as follows: That is to say East, property of Nagooji Pandurang Rane, West, property of Savitribai Moreshwar Rele South property of Bhimrao Atmaram, North Mugbhat Cross Lane.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1933.

DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6824

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1933, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Matches: C P goods: glass bottles; cinema films; essences; iron, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. RAMJI LADHA PARMAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. Karamsey Pacharia the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with all building and tenements standing thereon situate on and being plot No. 291 of the Dadar-Matunga estate of the City of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island in Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and admeasuring 903 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the premises bearing New Survey No. 854 (part of) and Cadestral Survey No. 234/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward No. 7496 (9) and Street No. 1063 H and bounded, on the North East by Plot No. 294 of the said Estate, on the South-East by a 20 feet Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 292 of the said Estate.

Dated this 15th day of June 1933.

MOHILE, PAREKH & MANEKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6877

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS AT MAUJE UMARGAON, AND AT MAUJE, WEVJI PADA BARDI, PETA UMARGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ranchoddas Lallubhai and others, the Trustees in the Composition Deed of Moreshwar, Gopal, Marathi and Narahar Gopal Marathe, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Saturday, 1st of July, 1933, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), in the hall of the Co-operative Credit Society of Umargaon, the right, title and interest of the said Moreshwar Gopal Marathe and Narahar Gopal Marathe in the lands described below.

LOT No. 1.—Lands at Mauje, Wevji Pada, Bardi Peta, Umergaon.

LOT No. 2.—Piece of land situate at Bhat Falia in Umargaon.

For further particulars and condition of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co., Solicitors at 41—Medow Street, Fort, Bombay or to Mr. Gokaldas N. Vasani, Pleader, Umargaon, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO

GANDHI & CO.

Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder, unclaimed goods office:—Cotton seed, hirda, linseed, gram, castorseed, jawari, toor, G.N. seeds, sweeping grain, writing slates, old gunny bags, iron bars, bamboo mattings, cases of luggage, iron machinery and springs, C.I. sheets, empty trunks, China mats, glass chimneys, cases of tea, country shoes, catachu, tamarind, jars, looking glass, bottles, locks, circus kits, country soap, cotton, tarpaulins, stone powder and various other articles.

Terms:—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before the 9th July 1933. In default, deposit money will be forfeited and lots will be sold off on account and at the risk of such defaulting purchasers.

If full amount is demanded, at the time of sale, the purchasers will be bound to pay the same in cash.

GANDHI AND CO.

Famous Stage-Actor First Time on the Screen

SIR GERALD DU MAURIER

Enjoy His Superb Performance in the Delightful Drama

Lord CAMBER'S LADIES

WITH

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE (noted revue and musical comedy star) BENITA HUME and NIGEL BRUCE

Also Showing

NEWS GAZETTE and "SPICE of VARIETY"

Up-to-date Cinema
New Queen's Road

ROXY

Daily 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Sat. & Sun. 4 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW

FILMED IN GORGEOUS COLOURS

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T.	Arrive	Leave
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	†24 June
*Genoa Maru	6786	18 June.	2 July
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 26 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo Leave	Marseilles. Arrive
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Asama Maru	17,000		5 July
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July	

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hikawa Maru	11,600		17 July
Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

Coming

AT THE

EXCELSIOR

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY AFTER A VERY LONG TIME TO SEE and HEAR

EMIL JANNINGS
AND
MARLENE DIETRICH
IN

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Directed by

JOSEPH VON STERNBERG

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The CARLTON

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At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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with

BORIS KARLOFF
COLIN CLIVE
MAE CLARKE
JOHN BOLES

TO COPE WITH THE BIG RUSH THERE WILL BE

A SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 p.m.

WHITE LEPROSY

Surely Cured in one Day.

A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2|8.

SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 1, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 15

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6 1|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|32 to Sept.
T.T. 1|6 Oct|Dec.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 June.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE:—
T T 326 Nominal
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—
T T 324 Nominal
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—
T T 320 Nominal
PARIS BANKS SELLING:—
D D 645.
PARIS BANKS BUYING:—
D D 655
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:—
D D 63
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T T 84 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—
60 Days 82 Nominal
BANKS SELLING:—
Hongkong D D 96 1/4
Shanghai D D 66 1/2
Singapore D.D. 155 3|4.
Java D D 63 3/8
Berlin D D 106 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.12 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 15th instant
Japan/London 1/3 1/16 15th instant
London/Paris 86.12 14th instant
London/Belgium 24.25 14th instant
London/Switzerland 17.54 14th instant
London/Italy 84.87 14th instant
London/Berlin 14.34 14th instant
London/Holland 8.42 1/2 14th instant
London/Stockholm 19.42 14th instant
London/New York 4.09 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-2-1 14th instant
Silver London ready 19 7/16 14th instant
Silver London forward 19 7/16 14th instant
Silver New York ready 36 1/2 14th instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 14th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 14th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex. Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, June 15.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 300 per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20 per case.
Cocoanut Cake Ready 77 per ton

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, June 15.
Wheat September Rs 5-0-0
Linseed September Rs. 0-0
Castorseed September Rs. 50-11.
Groundnuts Aug. 32-2
Cottonseed Rs. 3-2-0.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 15.

	Bales.
Khandesh	105
Central India	308
Barsi-Nugger	888
Hyderabad-Goarani	77
Berar	120
Central Provinces	112
Dhollera	376
Rajputana	840
Sind-Punjab	200
Broach	64
Compta-Dharwar	565
Western-Northerns	268
Tinnivelly & Cambodia	984
Persians	11
East Africans	136
Total Cotton	4,769
	Cwts.
Wheat	26,403
Linseed	5,064
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	94
Gingellyseed	109
Groundnuts	4,686
Castorseed	167
Rice	901
Myrabollams	1,103
Cottonseed	1,349
Gram	747
Joowar	2,515
Barley	826
Bajree	1,309
	Tons.
Coal	4,886

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, June 15.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 30|6; Highest Rs. 30|11; Lowest Rs. 30|6; Closing Rs. 30|8|6.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Opening 32|6; Highest 32-10|6; Lowest Rs. 32|6|6; Closing Rs. 32|8|6.

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FAVOURABLE WEATHER CAUSES LIQUIDATION

Trade Inclined To Buy On Recessions

OPERATORS AWAIT WASHINGTON-LONDON EVENTS

Rains Needed In South Texas

Heavy long liquidation influenced by the U. S. A. Government weekly favourable weather report resulted in a decline of eleven points in New York cotton futures, but later on prices rallied on trade and outside speculative buying.

Professional operators are keenly watching developments both at Washington and London. Tariff truce and currency problems are likely to have material effect on the recovery of general trade.

In the meantime the American Government's announcement on acreage reduction is keenly awaited which will be notified as soon as Congress adjourns.

Bombay, June 15

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices first declined on favourable weather report but later advanced on the strength of Wall Street.

The decline in sterling cross rate is mainly responsible for the weakness of cotton prices at New York. The official report regarding consumption of cotton by mills in the States is encouraeging and shows marked improvement in the textile trade.

WEATHER REPORT

The weekly weather report issued by the agricultural Department was favourable but rains are needed in West Texas. At this time of the year generally the prospects of the American cotton crop are favourable as the critical months are ahead when weather conditions play an important part on the production. Present favourable weather is no indication of the final results and we do not rely too much on the present favourable weather.

Professional operators are keenly watching development both at Washington and London. It is understood that the announcement regarding the acreage reduction will be of bullish nature causing revival of bullish activity in cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points on long liquidation but prices soon recovered on trade buying and a rise of 4 points was recorded during the first half hour. This was the highest level of the day as there was renewed selling pressure and prices declined 15 points from the highest level and reached the lowest level of the day. In the afternoon the market ruled steady on outside and trade buying and closed irregular at a decline of two points to a rise of one points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 9.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.23c.

LIVERPOOL STEADY

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but opened steady at a rise of one points. The market was quiet and featureless with some buying. In the afternoon there was straddle buying which improved prices and the market closed at a net rise of 4 t o5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.24d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 points with July 5.38 and October 5.33.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet but steady and Sakels closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points while uppers contracts advanced 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 5 points.

TARIFF TRUCE

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

The satisfactory settlement over the war-debt instalment due today must remove any uncertainty and is likely to lead to a better understanding at the Economic Conference.

The speeches so far indicate immediate action is contemplated for the stabilisation of currency and a tariff truce.

The American Government's announcement on acreage reduction is expected to be announced this week as soon as Congress adjourns.

Our opinion is unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. October highest 9.56+.04
(10.29 a.m.) lowest 9.41—11
(11.18 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from New York:—

New York,—Market affected favourably by reports tentative arrangement relative War Debts payment will be accepted (by) United——States Government, think market a good purchase on reaction.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Dated 13th:—

Advance checked by realising.

Dated 14th:—

New York Cables: Weekly Government Weather Report: Favourable except dry in West Texas.

9-21 a.m.: Weather cool; heavy rains in South Texas.

10-38 p.m.: New York cables: U. S. A. Mills consumption for May 621,000 bales (against 471,000 during April 1933). Compared with 332,000 during May 1932 and 465,000 during May 1931.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

Liverpool.—Small market, trading awaiting fresh political developments.

New York—Liquidation pending Washington London events. Trade outside buying recessions.

New York:—United States Government weekly weather report favourable causing liquidation by longs. Trade is inclined to buy on any reaction. Market is influenced at present chiefly, by politics.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Though advances very probable absence of any short interest necessitates caution but would certainly buy on any temporary declines.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 14.

July 1933	9.27	—.01
October 1933	9.53	+.01
December 1933	9.67	—.01
January, 1934	9.74	+.01
March, 1934	9.90	—.02
May 1934	10.05	+.01
Middling Spot	9.35	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 14.

July	9.22	—.01
October	9.48	—
Middling Spot	9.23	—

NEW YORK.
New York, June 14.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	9.27
October	9.52
New York Noon Call.—	
July	9.20
October	9.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 14

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britan	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 14.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Closing.

May, 1933		—
June, 1933		5.99+.04
July, 1933	5.97	5.97+.04
August, 1933		5.96+.03
September, 1933		5.95+.03
October, 1933	5.96	5.96+.04
November, 1933		5.97+.01
December, 1933		5.99+.04
January, 1934	5.99	6.00+.04
February, 1934		6.02+.05
March, 1934	6.03	6.04+.05
April, 1934		6.05+.05
May 1934		6.07+.02
June, 1934		6.08+.05
Middling Spot		6.21—

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 14.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/4.

LINSEED OILS.
London, June 14.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., June paid & sellers £19/7-1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 20/3.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 14.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot. sellers 3-5/32.

Tin English Ingots. £222-1/2.

SEEDS.
London. June 14.

Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay. (Hull) c.i.f. per ton. June-July sellers £11-1-3.

Rapessed Toria. Hull-Continent, per ton. June-July sellers £10-17-6.

LINSEED.
London, June 14.

Linseed Calcutta. (London) per ton. June-July sellers £11-8-9.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull per ton, June-July sellers £10-2-6.

Linseed Bombay. (London) per ton. June-July sellers £11-13-9.

INDIAN COTTON
LIVERPOOL. June 14.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	5.30
Fine (good staple)	5.42
Superfine (good staple)	5.54
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.30
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.45
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.60
BENGAL—	
Good	4.45
Fine	4.55
Superfine	4.65
SCINDE	
Good	4.55
Fine	4.65
Superfine	4.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON
LIVERPOOL. June 14.

Sakellaridis.	
July 1933	8.03
October 1933	8.13
November 1933	8.20
January 1934	8.27
March 1934	8.34
May 1934	8.41
F.G.F. Spot	8.38

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 14.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta.—

July|Sept. per cwt, 7|10-1|2 sellers.

C. and F. Bombay.—

July|Sept. per cwt. 7|10-1|2 sellers.

C. and F. Karachi.—

July|Sept. per cwt. 7|10-1|2 sellers.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE.
Shanghai, June 15.

T.T. on London:—		
Previous Closing	1.3	1|8
To-day's Opening	1.3	7|16
To-day's Closing	1.3	3|8
Difference		+.5|16

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool: — July 259 October 231 January 218.

Bombay— Liverpool:— Broach J|Aug 1933 210—Liverpool July 5.90 Rs. 48-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Broach A|May 1934 227—Liverpool May 1934 Rs. 35-1|2 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay—New York: Broach J|Aug. 210—New York July 9.27 Rs. 39 at 4.13-3|4 Cross Rate.

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS

The takings of American cotton by World's spinners ending June 10 are as under in thousands of bales.

	Season from 1st Aug. 1932|33	1931|32	1930|31
Great Britain	1,185	1,226	822
U.S.A. Canada, etc.	5,189	4,833	4,689
Continent	3,287	3,123	3,132
Japan, China, etc.	2,049	2,943	1,266
Total	12,010	12,130	9,909

LATEST WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

East—Fair to thundershowers
West—Partly cloudy to thundershowers.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 15.

Following quiet but steady advices from New York the local market opened steady at Rs. 210|8 for Broach J|A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 212|3 on active covering by bazar operators. Local operators are now taking keen interest in New Cotton crop months and there is a good demand for Broach A|M 1934 delivery. Some of the operators are transferring their long interest to new crop months and the difference between old and new crop months is steadily widening. Later on there was some realising and prices eased off to Rs 211/8. The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened firm at a rise of 3 to 5 points There was increased buying in the local market and Broach J./A. after advancing to Rs. 213 closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach J./A.	212	12
Broach A./M.	231	8
Oomra July	200	4
Oomra D./J.	205	8
Bengal July	161	8
B ngal D./J.	171	8

COTTON OPTIONS
Bombay, June 15.

Broach A/M delivery.
Teiimandi Premium Rs. 45
Teji on Rs. 250—Rs. 15.
Teji on Rs. 275—Rs. 9-8-0.
Teji on Rs. 300—Rs. 5-4-0
Mandi on Rs. 175—Rs. 5-0-0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM
RATES.
Bombay, June 15.
Extra Sup. Fine Fly.

	Superfine.		Good.	Gd.
M.G. Bengal U.P	172	168	164	160
M.G. Punjab	168	165	162	159
M.G. Rajputana	169	166	163	160
M.G. Oomra				
M.G. Oomra				
M.G. Oomra				
No. 3	205	203	201	198
No. 1	212	210	208	205
No. 2	208	206	204	201
M.G. Broach No. 2	217	215	213	211
M.G. Punjab-American	226	224	222	220
M.G. Surat	257	255	253	251
M.G. Rajpipla	257	255	253	151
M.G. Navsari	264	262	260	258

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, June 15.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal FG	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab FG	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	212
Nagpur Savner Fine	212
Yeotmal Fine	208
Arvi Fine	208
Ellichpur Fine	206
Amraoti-Berar Fine	204
Khamgaon Fine	204
Mulkapur Fine	210
Khandesh Fine	206
Muthia FG	197
Jalna/Sailu	197
Burwah Sanavad FG	204
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG	206
Broach FG	215
Punjab/American	228
Punjab/American mix	212
Cambodia	273
MirajSangli	209
Compta Good	217
Bagalkot	208
Busoga	332
Kampala	339

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LIMITED.
Bombay, June 15.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 15th day of June, 1933:—

BROACH FLY. GOOD QUALITY.
July|Aug. 1933.

10-30	Rs. 212
12-30	Rs. 211-8
2-30	Rs. 212-4
4-30	Rs. 212-12
5-30	Rs. 212-8
Highest	Rs 212-12
Lowest	Rs. 211-4

SUGAR MARKET.
Bombay, June 15.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Java	15	1	0
Per "Ranee"	5	5	6
Per "Subedar"	5	2	0
June Shipment	5	1	5
July Shipment	5	2	0
J./S Shipment	5	3	0
O./D. Shipment	5	4	6

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON METALS.
London June 14.

Copper Brazlers £49-1/2.
Yellow Metal £40-3/4.
Spelter hard Indian Brands. £15-3/4.
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge. £16-1/4.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

DOLLARS.

American Power and Light Common 14 1/2
American Power and Light Prefd dol 6 36
American Forn. Power Common 17 1/4
American Forn Power Gold deb 56
American Forn Power pref 7 per cent 38 1/2
Electric Bond Common 37
Electric Bond prefd dol 5 56
Consolidated Gas 60 1/2
Columbia Gas 25
American Tel 128
Western Union Telg 56 3/4
Cheasapeake and Ohio 40
New York Central 36 1/2
Union Pacific R R 112
General Motors 26 3/4
General Electric 24
American Smelting 35
Drug Inc 55
National Dairy 22
Anaconda Copper Mining 16 7/8
Int. Nickel Common 17 1/2
United Steeel 56
United Aircraft 34
Sun Life of Canada 460
National City Bank 36
Guaranty Trust 311
Standard Oil of N. J. 37
Int. Harvestor
Goodyear Tyre 35
Radio Corp 10
Gen Rly Signal 36
Northern Pacific 23
Lima Locomotive 22
North American 34
Penn R R 28
Electric Bond 6 per cent pref 62
Union Carbide
Atchison
Youngstown Sheet and Tube 30
Norfolk and Western 146
Amr P and L 5 per cent pfd A 31
Commercieal Solvents 19
United Corp 13 1/2
Bethelehem Steel 30
Philips Petroleuem 13 3/4
Taxas Corp 22 3/8
Sinclair Con Oil 14
Tide Water Oil 7 7/8
Atlantic Refining 26 7/8
Mid Con Petroleum 11
United Light and Power A 9 1/4

Attractive speculative possibilities upon industrial recovery. Market influenced by weakness of sterling and also still affected by debt situation.

LONDON SILVER
London, June 14.

Silver—Market closed quiet.
Spot 19-7/16
Forward 19-7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, June 14.

Gold bars Fine per oz £6-2-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, June 14.

Bank Bills 3 months rate 0-1-2 per cent to 0-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-11/16 per cent to 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's market loan 0-3/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 14.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	14.33-1/2
Amsterdam	8.42-3/4
Brussels	24.22
Madrid	39.75
Milan	64.93
Berne	17.53
Paris	85.96
Prague	113.75
New York Closing cross rate	4.10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 14

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., £14-3/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.). £129.

P. & O. Banking Corporation. £10.

National Bank of India. £40-7/8.

Funding Loan, 4 per cent., £110-1/4.

Conversion Loan. 3-1/2 per cent. £99-1/4.

Rupee Paper. 3-1/2 per cent., £59-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan. £66.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent, Sterling Loan £80.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan. £105.

Consols, 2-1/2 per cent., £73-1/2.

War Loan. 3-1/2 per cent., £99-1/4.

Victory Bonds, 4 per cent., £109-3/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 14.

Wheat. Rozario Santa Fe. parcels. —
June|July sellers 22|3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels.—
June sellers 22|3.
Wheat South Australian parcels:
June|July sellers 25|6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Speculative Buying: General Rise In Values

Bombay, June 15.

The local share Bazar ruled very steady to-day on renewed speculative buying. The buying was general and all speculative shares looked up. There was particularly active buying in Swadeshi and New Great Mills shares which registered a sharp rise. As anticipated the improvement in the technical situation of the market was mostly responsible for the improvement and there was absence of offerings. In view of favourable developments at London Economic Conference the market displayed better feeling. It is reported that local mills have raised prices of cloth and small sales are reported at As. 10|- per lb.

Deyings moved around 821/4. Fazuls improved to 391/4. Pearls were done around 232/8. Swadeshis improved to 275 and New Greats closed at 161-4. Nagpurs rose to 348-12. Andhras improved to 1383/12. Tata Powers spurted to 975. Cements were slightly better. Punjabs closed at 13/14. Tata Steel 2nd Preference were in demand at 82/8 Sind Light were in request at 50 Burmas closed at 463/12. Tata Constructions eased to 59/8 Tatu ordys. closed at 52/2 and Deferreds were done at 223/2.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, June 15.

B. Dyeing 822, 17, 21, 19, 22, 21|14.
Fazal 386, 83, 90, 87, 91.
Swadeshi 262, 63, 66, 63, 81, 73, 75, 73, 74.
Steel Ordy. 50|14, 51, 50|14, 52, 51|10, 52|6, 52|2.
Steel Defds. 217|8, 16, 21, 18, 23, 21, 23|2.
Century 261|4, 60, 62, 61, 64, 63|12.
Pearls 233|12, 30, 36, 33 36, 33, 40, 36|14.
Burma 461|4, 64, 61, 66, 65|10.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, June 15.

Face Value	Name.	Rs	as
100	Ahm. Advance	323	12
250	Bombay Dyeing	321	
250	Bradbury	90	0
100	Century	203	
100	Central India	348	
100	Colaba	91	
110	Coorla Cretcent	110	75
250	Currimbhoy	70	
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	465	0
100	E. D. Sassoon	0	4 3
100	Elphinstone	2	0
250	Laxmi	355	
100	Madhowji	7	8
250	Madras United	82	8
1000	Morarji	490	0
250	Model	62	8
50	Mysore	102	8
250	New Great	161	
	Shahi	N 81	8
100	Pabani	145	
100	Finlay	95	8
1000	Framji Petit	100	0
100	Kokak	127	
1000	Hindustan	1825	
100	Indore	372	
50	Kastoorchand	6	12
100	Khatau	80	0
100	Kohinoor	171	
250	Pearl	232	
60	Simplex	98	2
25	Sassoon Silk	43	4
1000	Sholapur	3300	
100	Swadeshi	274	
100	Swan	56	4
25	Tata	17	0
500	Vishnu	1607	
1000	Western	975	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	84-8
25-50	Central	22-2
50	Imperial	1,205
125-500	Imp. Contry.	292-8
250	India	103-4

CEMENTS

	Bundi	22-12
	Gwalior	66 0
250	Indian	253
100	Katni Def.	957-8
100	Katni Ordy.	264
75	Okha	101-8
10	Punjab	14
100	Shahabad	266
100	United	86

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11-2
15-75	New India	23-2
200	Oriental	2655
10-100	Vulcan	8

ELECTRIC

1000	Andhra Valley	1383
10	Ajmer	7 14
60	Bombay Tram	133|7
100	Bom Suburban	125-10
10	Broach	11-8
100	Karachi	186-4
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	149 14
100	Tata Power	975

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm Prantij	785 0
100	Amr Patty	111 0
100	C Province	84
100	Dhond Baramati	80-8
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mahim Bhon	73 0
100	Pan	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	672-0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	16|6
30	Tata Steel Def.	223|2
75	Tata Steel Ordy	52|2

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	180-0
50	Belapur Sugar	191-4
250	Bombay Steam	280
125	Bombay Burma	465
50	Bom. Burma Country	153
1st	Br. Petrol	2-12-6
60	Bombay Telephone	76-8
100	Indian Cleaching	2|23
100	Ind. Radio ord.	410-0
100	Ind. Radio def.	387-8
100	Port Canning	643-12
15	Scindia	11|9
60	Tata Construction	59|8
25	Tata Oil	18-0

PREFERENCE SHARES

7 p c	Andhra Vly	1205-0
6 p.c	Bom. Steam	260-0
7 p.c.	Bom. Trams	74-0
5 p.c.	Central India	492 x.d.
7 p c	Katni 1st	115-0
7 p c	Katni 2nd	127-8
7½ p c	Punjab Cement	13-4
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	117-8
7-1|2 p.c.	Tata Power	1245
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st	152-8
7 1|2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	82|8
5½ p c	Tata Mill	12 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, June 15.

B. Dyeing 822, 17, 21, 19, 22, 21|14.
Fazal 386, 83, 90, 87, 91.
Swadeshi 262, 63, 66, 63, 81, 73, 75, 73, 74.
Steel Ordy. 50|14, 51, 50|14, 52, 51|10, 52|6, 52|2.
Steel Defds. 217|8, 16, 21, 18, 23, 21, 23|2.
Century 261|4, 60, 62, 61, 64, 63|12.
Pearls 233|12, 30, 36, 33 36, 33, 40, 36|14.
Burma 461|4, 64, 61, 66, 65|10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 15.

3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes	80-5-6
3 1/2 p c 1947-50	91
4 per cent 1934-37 (Taxable)	100|12.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	93-12
4-1/2 pc 1934 (Taxable	101-12
4 p c 1943 (Taxable)	100-5
5 p c 1934/44 (Taxable)	104-4
5 p.c. 1940|43 (Taxable)	104-10
5 p c 1935	103-4
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable)	106/8
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable)	106-4.

TAXFREE LOANS.

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	109-11
6 1/2 p.c. B D L 1935	106-10
5 p c 1955 Mysore	109
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	108.

CORPORATION LOANS

4 p.c. B. P. T	88-8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	87-8
5 p c Deb. 1959	103-0.
6 p c Deb 1454	113-0
6 p c K P T 1956	113-0
6 1/2 p c B I T 1937	106-8

3 1/2 p c Govt Paper opened at 80 went down to 79.14 and closed as above.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.
Alexandria June 14.

SAKEL:—		
July	15.06	—.08
Nov.	15.87	—.08
Jan.	16.17	—.04
ASH:—		
June	12.96	—.05
Aug.	12.80	—.07
Oct.	12.73	—.04

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 15.

Following higher Shanghai opening advices, the local silver market ruled steady to-day on improved buying. The question currency which includes silver is discussed at the Economic Conference and expected to have bullish effect on Silver. There was stead buying in the local market to-day but Shanghai closing advices being easier than the closing, there was some profit-taking. Gold market ruled quiet but steady.

Ready Silver	58	0	0
Jeth Delivery	53	0	0
Ashad Delivery	58	11	0
Ready Gold	30	3	6
Ashad Delivery	30	3	3

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, June 14.

Spot Silver	36 1|8—3.8c.
July	36.40

Tone:—Steady.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY
AT ALL SHOWS
A COMPLETE RECORD OF
DERBY
RUN AT EPSOM ON MAY 31ST
BROUGHT BY AIR MAIL
PARAMOUNT NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

331 Out Of 865 Pass 1st LL.B. Examination

The results of the First LL.B. Examination, held in April last, were declared by the University of Bombay on Thursday. Out of a total of 865, 331 candidates passed it (including four in the First Class), the percentage of passes working out a little over 38:—

FIRST CLASS.

R S Melapalliyam.
V H Thakor.
R C Thakore.
N S Pardasani.

SECOND CLASS.

5 N J Alvares.
7 V S Amble.
17 R N Bhalerao.
18 K N Bhandarkar.
23 J C Bhatt.
27 A F Bookseller.
30 A Carvalho.
37 S U Chudgar.
39 H M Contractor.
41 M J Dagley.
42 B M Dalal.
43 N D Dalal.
44 K T Dalvi.
45 K E Damkevala.
47 B D Daruwalla.
54 H C Desai.
55 I G Desai.
57 K K Desai.
63 C D Deshpande.
66 S V Deshpande.
67 R S Dharia.
68 M D Dharkar.
69 J J F Dias.
70 M J Divwalla.
71 B S Diwate.
76 M G Fadia.
77 G M Fakih.
81 B L Gadkari.
82 V A Gadkari.
84 B N Gandhi.
87 R S Gavankar.
90 K M Gokhale.
93 G H Gondalia.
103 S A Jhavery.
105 M L Kaji.
111 P J Kanhere.
113 B R Karandikar.
118 R K Khare.
120 G T Kharvandikar.
124 J S Kothari.
130 M M Lad.
136 D J Mahudavala.
142 J M Matani.
151 P M Mehta.
152 R M Mehta.
155 V C Mehta.
157 B T Merchant.
158 H F Merchant.
167 P K Namjoshi.
176 A K Oza.
178 J N Padgaonkar.
182 B V Pakvasa.
183 S V Pakvasa.
185 U R Panemangalore.
187 T T Panwala.
188 P S Paralkar.
196 A N Patel.
205 S P Peddar.
207 M W Pradhan.
209 R N Pradhan.
212 H I Rahimtoola.
214 T S Ramaiya.
215 M V R Rama Rao.
216 G C Ramtri.
219 R C Rele.
226 C D Saraiya.
234 M M Sethna.
239 C V Shah.
247 K M Shamanna.
248 A O Shanghavi.
253 H N Shroff.
258 Freny Merwani Soonawalla.
260 R S Sreerangapatam.
262 L Subramanyam.
268 V G Tambwekar.
283 N D Vakharia.
292 D A Wadia.
294 V G Wagle.
296 B R Wani.
382 B A Adadande.
384 G V Akolkar.
386 A G Angadi.
390 V R Aras.
391 A K Atre.
394 R U Baldota.
396 S N G Bellapp.
399 B G Bhadule.
401 V R Bhat.
402 V D Bhate.
403 H I Bhatt.
405 K V Bholay.
411 G Bogadi.
412 S Y Bukhary.
415 R K Chickerur.
416 V S Chipade.
419 G G Choudhari.
423 T V Dasappa.
424 S S Dashputre.
434 N H Deshpande.
436 S H Deshpande.
442 T S Dhake.
443 K J Dharmadhikari.
448 H S R Ekkund.
450 K M Gandhi.
452 M A Gatade.
454 B D Ghasghase.
458 K K M Ghudde.
463 L N Hakkapakki.
464 R S Halgeri.
465 K R Hirisave.
469 A K Inchal.
473 D G Joglekar.
474 K B Jorapur.
476 S D Joshi.
478 S N Joshi.
480 Kadidal Manjappa.
483 C M Kamdar.
484 B V Kanakal.
489 R B Kench.
494 D D Khatavkar.
496 S R Khot.
505 D R Kulkarni.
507 D R Kulkarni.
508 D G Kulkarni.
512 Y V Kulkarni.
514 B V Lankappa.
518 S R Markand.
519 S I R I Mudambi.
522 D S Mujumdar.
530 L B Naik.
532 S V Nakhate.
536 A E Narayanpetker.
551 J S Patil.
552 K S Patil.
553 P A Patil.
555 S I Patil.
557 S D Patkar.
560 S A Pavte.
561 S G Phadke.
562 D S Phanse.
563 B V Phatak.
570 S K A Rama Char.
572 S S Ramaswamy.
574 D M Rane.
578 E A Rohekar.
580 Rudrappa Gouda.
583 V H Sadarjoshi.
585 N V Sampat.
588 Z C Sanghavi.
593 V B Sathe.
596 M F B Shaikh.
597 S D Shaikh.
598 R G Shinde.
599 R B Sidhanty.
601 L E Smith.
609 R L S Thumsi.
619 Vaisyara Balasetty.
621 G H Vartikar.
634 D M Akruvala.
686 G H Anandjiwala.
691 J N Baxi.
699 M C Chokshi.
700 R B Chokshi.
701 G P Dandnaik.
702 K S Dave.
704 B M Desai.
705 C R Desai.
706 K S Desai.
707 P S Desai.
709 S B Desai.
711 J A Dikshit.
715 G V Gogate.
721 J M Joshi.
722 N H Joshi.
723 K G Kadakia.
725 R M Kaji.
728 N J Mankad.
729 R H Mavani.
731 H S Mehta.
733 V B Modi.
735 S M Nanavati.
743 N B Parikh.
744 S H Parikh.
746 I R Patel.
747 K S Patel.
748 M P Patel.
753 T J Patel.
756 N D Patil.
757 S C Pota.
761 G D Shah.
763 M H Shah.
767 S M Shah.
769 P M Sheth
770 H S Shukla.
771 J P Sinor.
772 C V Soni.
775 M H Thaker.
780 C R Trivedi.
782 S C Upadhyaya.
784 G U Vohra.
788 R F Vyas.
808 V N Bhatia.
809 R G Chabria.
810 T U Chandiramani.
813 K G Gajria.
821 T C Hingoranee.
827 V S Jetley.
828 G Md. A Kazi.
831 P R Khilnani.
833 M Y A Kureshi.
841 K M Mirza.
844 M C Nihalani.
849 S C Ramtri.
850 R K Rawal.
851 R G Samtaney
857 K N Vaswani.
858 U S Vatyani.

PASS.

301 P L Bapat.
302 R H Barote.
304 M K Bhundia.
306 A B Chitaldrug.
308 L R Das.
309 M K Desai.
310 R K Desai.
312 R V Dev.
313 G S Gadkari.
314 S Gowd.
315 B T Gupte.
318 D L Jayawant.
322 D F Keeka.
324 V H Kharshikar.
326 M M Kollath.
327 U B Kulkarni.
328 V G Kulkarni.
329 S N Lal.
330 M N Limaye.
332 G J Mane.
333 J N Mehta.
335 R R Merchant.
336 R J Mithaiwalla.
337 M M Munshi.
338 P V Mutakekar.
339 N J Mysorevalla.
340 N T Nanavati.
341 S R Pal.
342 N B Pancholi.
344 K G Parekh.
347 C C Patel.
348 G R Patel.
349 R N Pathak.
352 M R Pinge.
354 J J G Pinto.
355 V M Ponda.
357 A P Quraishi.
358 R Ramchandra
360 J C Rindani.
361 V R Samprati.
363 D V Sathe.
364 Jerbanoo Sorabshaw Saugar.
365 J N Seth.
367 H V Shah.
368 S T Shah.
369 G G Shimoga.
371 H L Supnekar.
372 V M Telang.
374 C G Trilokekar.
375 L I Tumkur.
376 I S Undre.
378 D D Vania.
379 S D Wadia.
380 L V Wagh.
627 L V Bandivadekar
629 V G Bhagwat
630 P S Bhagwat
632 B N Bijjur
633 L Calambakam
634 P D Chandratre
635 C P Chekki
636 R S Chhabpi
637 N J Chinmulgung
638 Y R Desai
639 S M Deshmukh
640 V H Deshmukh
642 R B Deshpande
644 J S D'Souza
645 D M Gate
646 L M Gujar
647 R T Gujar
648 R S B Gulur
649 G M Joshi
650 K G Joshi
652 R B Joshi
653 J M Kanitkar
654 J V Karandikar
655 S A Kavathekar
656 S B Kendamath
657 K M Kolar
660 V B Kulkarni
661 C B Lahoti
662 T T Lodhi
664 R K Mannur
665 H S Metgud
666 S Nadimpalli
667 T G L Nagathihalli
669 G S Neurgaonkar
672 V T Pappu
674 G S Pathak
675 R F Patil
677 B S Pendse
678 A G Puntambekar
679 G V Ranade
680 S M Shaikh
681 R K Shirgupp
682 P S Shukla
683 V N Tervadker
790 M J Jhavery
791 N H Majumdar
792 J D Oza
794 K D Parikh
795 S D Patel
796 D M Shah
798 R H Shanghavi
801 K K Tripathi
803 C J Vithlani
863 M V Pradhan
864 M G Tanwari
865 D K Vaswani

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

Nos. 9; 14; 139; 236; 237; 343; 345; 359; 429; 437; 493; 676; 793; 817; 818; 855.

SCHOLARSHIPS & PRIZES.

Scholarships, medal and prize have been awarded as under:—

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize to No 53 of October, 1932. (Mr. Haravu K. Lakshminarsimh).

The Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship is awarded to No. 711 (J. A. Dikshit).

The Sohrab K Dastur Scholarship is awarded to No. 156, R. S. Melapaliyam.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, June 15.

Sept	1.39	
Dec	1.46	
March	1.53	
May	1.58	+.01

Tone.—Quiet Steady.

OPIUM WORTH Rs. 2,242 FOUND

Excise Police Arrest Muslim

Islam Abdul Salam Bengali, a Muslim alleged to be a member of the gang of opium smugglers, was arrested by the Excise Police on Tuesday last.

It is alleged that he, with others, entered into a criminal conspiracy to import, possess, and sell prohibited dangerous drugs like Opium, Cocaine and Charas.

It is further alleged by the Police that on a search of his person after his arrest, the accused was found to possess opium worth Rs. 2,242½. When the police searched his room they recovered Cocaine and Charas worth Rs. 5 and Re. 1 respectively.

The accused was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday and remanded to Excise Police Custody till June 29th pending further inquiries.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LABOURER

Sequel To Collapse Of Side Of Footpath

Vithal Kondiba, a labourer, who was working at the excavation works of the Green's Hotel for laying drainage pipes, died on the spot on Wednesday evening as a result of a side of the footpath collapsing into the trench, while the deceased was digging inside.

He was extricated from the debris immediately but life was found extinct and the head had been very badly injured, due to a stone slab falling on it.

At the inquest held over the body on Thursday morning the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the base of the skull.

INDIAN COTTON SITUATION

Boycotter Loses More Than The Boycotted

SUPPLY NOT LARGE

Increasing Consumption Of American Cotton

Bombay, June 15.

During the past week the market has moved within narrower limits than recently. The undertone has continued steady. More favourable weather over the cotton belt has brought out profit-taking and Southern selling, but this has been absorbed by trade and speculative buying, state market now awaits developments regarding the acreage reduction proposals. The World Economir Conference opened in London on Monday. Preliminary opening speeches are now being made by the representatives of the many countries concerned. Unfortunately the United States of America are not yet prepared to discuss the War Debts at the Conference and unless they do so it is going to be difficult to make much progress at the Conference. We are of opinion that World opinion is so strong on this point America will have to give way.

ACREAGE REDUCTION.

The immediate future of the market is very uncertain as so much depends on the announcement now awaited regarding acreage reduction. Meantime there are many signs that business is improving and the consumption of cotton is increasing. The New York Cotton Service has estimated the consumption of cotton in United States of America for last month at 635,000 bales. In April the figure was 471,000 bls. whilst in May last year it was only 333,000 bales. There are now prospects that the World consumption of American cotton for the year ending 31st July may reach 14 million bales as against 12-1/2 millions last year. The consumption of outside growths is also going to be up and it is estimated that the carryover of all cottons at the end of the season will be about 2 million bales less than at the end of last season. These figures are impressive and give encouragement to the bullish sentiment which has been in evidence for the last few months.

SMALL SUPPLY.

During the week the local market has been affected unfavourably by heavy selling on Japanese account on the decision of the Japanese Spinners to boycott the use of Indian cotton as a protest against the increase of the import duties on non-British piecegoods. We have difficulty in believing that this boycott can last for any length of time. The experience of the last few years especially in this country, has been that in the end the boycotter loses more than the boycotted. No large consumer for any length of time can afford to do without his chief and cheapest supply of raw material. Should this boycott be continued Millowners in India and Europe will be the gainers. There is already more demand from the latter. The supply of Indian cotton is not large and those consumers who do not secure their supplies now when the parity is favourable will be forced to buy on less favourable terms later in the season.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 15.

Receipts Into Bombay—

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh...	105	214986
Central India	306	190282
Barsi and Nagar	585	127174
Hyderabad-Gaorani	77	53690
Berar	120	459922
Central Provinces ...	112	133779
Total Oomras	1305	1189933
Dholera	376	224062
N W Provinces		7063
Rajputana	840	72390
Sind-Punjab	200	100073
Broach	64	320322
Compta & Dharwar	565	67567
Westerns-Northerns	268	63675
Cocoanada		13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	954	34097
Persian	11	5181
American		70126
Egptian and African	156	120262
Comilla Burma and other sorts		55
Total ...	4769	2254819

Exports from Bombay

1st Sept. to 8th June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3227	302610
Japan and China	3568	966037
Coast Ports	2800	17276
Upcountry by Rail		170315
Flot in harbour Europe		
China and Japan ...		26296
Total	956	1452534

HINDU YOUTH IN TROUBLE

Cut His Own Throat And Blamed Others

Laxaman Vithoo, a Hindu who was found lying with his throat cut, in the compound of the Saraswati Chemical Works in Benham Hall Lane, on May 24th last, and who said that he the victim of an assault, was arrested by the police on Tuesday noon.

Laxaman was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court on Thursday when the police applied for a remand of the accused for a period of four days.

It was alleged that he committed an indecent assault on a young girl named Radhabai residing at Mandvi and fearing that he would be in trouble if the girl's relatives came to know of the outrage, he attempted to suicide by cutting his throat. When the police found him injured he is alleged, to have falsely stated that he had been assaulted by two men.

As further inquiries were to be made regarding the accused the police applied for the remand.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 150 with two sureties in default to remain in police custody till June 20th.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

Result of Sari Catching Fire

While lighting a segree, a Maratha woman, Saraswathibai Moreswar, living at Parel, sustained extensive burns all over her body due to her saree accidentally catching fire, on Wednesday evening. she was immediately removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died a few hours later.

It appears that the deceased, aged 25 and mother of six children poured Kerosine oil over coal and lighted the segree, at 3-30 p.m. to cook food. The segree suddenly burst into flames and her saree caught fire.

Her brother-in-law, poured water over her and removed her to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she later died.

At the inquest held, the Coroner's Jury, returned a verdict of death due to shock frmo extensive burns accidentally sustained.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

High Court Decision In Thana Case

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court acquitted on Tsursday Narayan Laxman Samant, a millworker of Kurla against whom a reference was made by the Sessions Judge of Thana disagreeing with the jury's verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder.

The accused had stabbed the deceased Baburao Rajaram, following an altercation in a "Govinda" procession in September last. He pleaded that his act was in self-defence.

PORTER KILLED WHILE SIGNALLING

Accident Near Hancock Bridge

Goviman Amirkhan, a G. I. P. Railway Porter, working at Wadi Bunder, was knocked down by an engine, near the Hancock Bridge, on Wednesday morning, while he (the Porter) was signalling to another engine coming from the opposite direction.

The porter received several injuries including the left leg being cut off. He was removed immediately to the Byculla Railway Hospital, where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from multiple injuries accidentally sustained.

FATAL FALL FROM WINDOW

While balancing on the window sill on the third floor of a building at Gamdevi one Prabhashanker Bala, a four year old boy lost his balance, and fell down on the road from a height of 42 feet on Wednesday morning. The boy was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died immediately after.

At the inquest held on Thursday morning by the Coroner's Jury it was stated that the boy was playing near the window and with curiosity to look out on the road, balanced on the window sill, when he slipped and fell down on the Road.

The July returned a verdict of death due to accidental fall from the third floor of a Building.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 15.

Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.
Haideri, Gill, Alleppy.
Jalabala, Triste, Moulmein.
President Polk, Codagon, New York.
Ranpura, Farlong, London.

DEPRTURES.

June 15.

Havildar, Hill, Marmagoa.
Gairsoppa, Miller, Mombassa.
Vita, Derme, Busrah.
Ranpura, Furburg, Kobe.

LOADING.

June 15.

Steamer Oderfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Bankura for Busran
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Jalabala for Karachi.
Steamer Naldera for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Ranpura:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Ranpura, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed at about (10 p.m.) for Kobe, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Mirzapore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mirzapore, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Haidari:—The Eastern S. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Haidari arrived in harbour on Thursday from Alleppy, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalabala:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalabala, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. President Polk:—The F.F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer President Polk, arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Havildar.—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Havildar sailed on Thursday for Marmagao with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Gairsoppa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gairsoppa, sailed on Thursday for Mombassa, with ballast.

S.S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Vita, sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 15.

S.S. Mundra for Hull:—4237 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.; 1232 bags linseed K. M. Nathoo; 4792 bags linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.; 3612 bags linseed and 700 bags linseed oil cakes Strauss and Co; 2100 bags linseed S. Piras and Co.; 1266 bags groundnut oil cakes J. Traners and Sons; 12 drms. groundnut oil H. V. Oomerbhoy; 84 bales hemp H. Chagbandas and Co.

For Havre:—4309 bags linseed K. M. Nathoo; 2396 bags myrabollams S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 1280 bags myrabollams Over Seas Trading Co.; 110 bales cotton raw B. Cursondas and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 50 bales hemp Grahams Trading Co., Ltd.; 85 bales hemp H. Bhagwandas and Co.; 12 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co., and 250 bales cotton raw H. Bhagwandas and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2716 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.; 3300 bags linseed S. Piras and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw H. Bhagwandas and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw B. Carsondas and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw S. M. Rajgore and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 235 bales cotton raw K. Devchand & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw S. Karamshi and Co., 220 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

For Middlesbro: — 1500 tons manganese ore J. Finlay and Co.

City of Baroda for Liverpool:—150 bales wool raw E. Mavji and Co.; 75 bales wool raw M. Nissim; 5 bales wool raw J. Suchedina and Co.; 9 bales wool raw A. A. Hirjee and Co.; 13 bales wool raw A. L. Hassomi; 44 bales wool raw M. Motilal and 100 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 1280 bags myroballam H. Bhagvandas and Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste L. D. Vora; 25 bales cotton fly and 40 bales thread S. P. Shangvi.

For Marseilles:—85 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora; and 30 bales cotton fly S. P. Sangvi.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly L. Vora; 100 bales cotton fly S. P. Shangvi.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. President Polk for Marseilles:—130 bags turmeric B. Harishankar and Co.

For Genoa.—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 167 bales cotton raw Textile Products; and 9 animal skins Shamji Mal.

For New York:—24 bales animal skins A. E. Bhimental.

S.S. Kabinga for Manchester: —1 bale cotton fly M. Naranjamdas and Co.; and 55 bales cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Ockenfels for Antwerp:—600 bags linseed oil cakes H. A. K. Oomerbhoy; and 200 bales hemp Grahams Trading Co., Ltd.

S.S. Shunka Maru for Osaka: —100 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 276 bales cotton raw A. Khimji and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G. Sossa and Co.

S.S. Oltai Maru for Kobe:—255 tons iron scrap M. G. Abdul-Hussein and Co. and 1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 tons iron scrap Nissho Co., Ltd.

S.S. Ranpura for Hongkong:—20 bags jardaloo H. A. Sakoor and Co.; 27 cases fish fins and 1 cases fish monds K. M. Sharaff; and 15 jottas ooplate E. S. Abdul Kayum.

IMPORTS

Bombay, June 15.

S.S. Drachenfels, agents L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—25 cases wine; 104 cases paper; 125 cases beer; 50 cases milk in tins; 115 cases ironware; 85 cases silk yarn; 294 cases nails; 76 cases glassware; 64 cases lampparts; 21 cases hinges; 50 cases liquors; 113 cases sewing machinery; 65 cases machinery; 150 cases slates; 200 cases clates boards; 120 cases iron locks; 204 cases shoes; 250 drms whale oil; 100 cases rasin; 124 drms. M. A. Fall; 15 drms. colour; 160 drms. chemicals; 425 cases wire; 1450 pcs. paper logs; 155 drms. lub grease; 820 cases clone stows; 125 bdle yen sheets; and squares; 125 bdle. copper sheets.

From Bremen:— 26 cases forest clocks; 95 cases textile machinery; 2101 pcs. aspen wood; 40 cases ply wood; 128 cases paper; 326 cases beer; 61 bales paper hanging; 100 cases barytes; 184 cases motor car tyres; 100 bdle. steel; 50 bdle. copper sheets; 470 bdle. nails; 117 bdle. aluminium circles; 107 bdle. tubes; and 69 bdle. hinges.

From Antwerp:—470 drms. dyes dry; 149 cases paper; 40 cases beer; 150 bdel. steel poles; 6501 bdle. steel hoops; 600 bdle. steel circles; 126 bdle. steel plates; 402 bdle. angles; 255 bdle. rods; 1150 bdle. sheets; 120 bdle. bars; 55 bdle. joists; 106 cases brandy; 65 cases tyres; 81 cases alum; 250 drms. dyes paste; 40 drms. zinc-dust; 200 bdle. wire; 131 cases tiles; 475 cases bolts and nuts; 130 cases naptholine; 50 drms. chemicals.

For Rattendom: — 85 cases cheese; 140 cases schanapps; 63 cases paper; 827 cases beer; 75 cases dextrine; 100 cases farina; 125 cases condensed milk; 60 cases soap; 72 cases bolts and nuts; and 1314 bdle. tubes.

From Port Said:—10 cases olive oil.

FATAL DOSE

Swallowed Acid By Mistake

Mistaking a bottle of some corrosive acid to be the bottle containing medicine for stomach ache, one Jagannath Janardan Dandekar, swallowed a dose of the acid on Wednesday afternoon.

Dandekar realised the mistake immediately after drinking the acid and his relatives removed him to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died early on Thursday morning.

It appears that Dandekar used to get stomach ache now and then and was taking a medicine named "Khairpak". The bottles containing both the medicine and the acid were of similar size, and were kept side by side in a shelf. Dandeker, who got an attack of the ache on Wednesday, went to the shelf and without verifying swallowed the acid instead of the medicine.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Vad 9. 1989.
Muslim—Safar 22, 1352.
Parsi—Deh 13, 1302
Sunrise 6h. 1m.
Sunset 7h. 17m.
Hightide—6-53, 18-44.
Lowtide—0-45, 12-38.

PHASES OF TWE MOON—New Moon 6h. 52m. a.m. First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m. Full moon, 7th July 5h. 21m. p.m.

Harwood League K. O. S. B'S Vs. R. A. Colaba Cooperage 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 17.

S.S. Naldera with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: 15th Bde. R.A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 6 p.m.

MONDAY, June 19.

Results of the Second LL.B., examination, University Bldgs., 2 p.m.

RAHIMTULLAH DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sanhurst Road for the week ending 10th June 1933 was 337: of these 229 were males and 108 females."

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Steamer "Clan Murray" left Suez on Wednesday morning of June 14th.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 8 a.m the same day.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
7-30 p.m. A musical programme with illustrations by Sir Walford Davies.
8-00 p.m. Charless Woodhouse String Quartet.
8-45p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-00 p.m. An excerpt from the running commentary by Major Vernoon Brook on the Senior International Auto Cycle T. T. Race held in the Isle of Man.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA CINEMA—"Hatamtai". Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Nagana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flesh". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Kid from Spain". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Frankenstein.". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"King of the Jungle". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END— "Puran Bhakta". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Fires of Fate". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA—"Saubhagya Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES—"Shashi Punho". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 Noon. Time Signal Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-00 p.m. Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Light Music.
ALLABUX QAWAL.
8-00 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
Empire Relay, if reception is satisfactory.
9-00 p.m. Time Signal. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
9-10 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m. Film Chat by the Picturegoer.
9-45 p.m. Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.
Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (By permission of the Directors, the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.)
10-0 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

BODY OF A GREEK GOD ... HEART OF A LION

A Son of the Jungle ... Untouched by Civilization Until the Kisses of a Beautiful White Girl Awakened His Savage Heart ... Then He Loved Her with All the Fierceness of His Pent-Up Emotions.

KING OF THE JUNGLE
A Paramount Picture
WITH
THE LION MAN
(BUSTER CRABBE)
· FRANCES DEE ·
DERBY 1933
PARAMOUNT NEWS
PATHE CINEMA
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAY AT UMARKHADI

Visits Children's & Rescue Homes & Inspects Classes

On arrival on Thursday morning at the Bombay Children's Home Umarkhadi, His Excellency the Governor was met by Mr. R. L. Ferard, the acting Chairman of the Children's Aid Society and other members of the Committee. He was then taken into the Juvenile Court Room, in the Remand Home, where weekly sessions are held for the hearing of cases of boys and girls, under the Bombay Children Act.

His Excellency then went round the Boy's Remand Home, where he saw 63 boys now on remand in their usual classes; the smaller boys learning spinning on the takli and the older boys making paper bags. After the inspection of the classes the boys were assembled in their playground and a short humorous farce in dumb show was given.

He was then taken into the Remand Girls' compound, where he inspected the specimens of sewing and other handwork done by the girls, who now number 33 in all. A group of the smallest children then sang a song, and the other girls performed an action song with tipari.

JUNIOR SCHOOL CLASS

The Committee next invited His Excellency to inspect the class rooms of the Junior School, where 63 boys are taught in the Marathi and Urdhu vernacular and given lessons in carpentry and polish work.

The Hotson Pack provided a Guard-of-Honour and gave the Grand Howl of Welcome. At the conclusion of the visit the boys were assembled in the playground and gave two action songs and a dialogue. The proceedings terminated with all the Junior School boys singing "God Save the King"

VISIT TO RESCUE HOME

His Excellency also visited the Rescue Home in Umarkhadi. He was met by Mrs. Talyarkhan, who presented the members of the Committee and conducted His Excellency round the Home. His Excellency was very interested in the good work of the Home.

D. S. I. REFORMATORY SCHOOL

His Excellency then preceeded to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory School where he was greeted by Mr. R. K. Innes, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, who introduced other members of the Committee, and an hour was spent in examining many phases of the institution's activities.

The industrial training section which comprises fitting, turning, smithy, tailoring, painting, and polishing, carpentry, cane furniture and motor mechanics' workshop were inspected in turn, and each instructor received words of encouragement and commendation at the result of His Excellency's satisfaction at the degree of practical skill demonstrated by the youthful workers, in not only providing for the internal requirements of the institution, but in coping with an increasing number of external orders placed by industrial concerns, clubs and individuals purchasers.

The work of the classes of the Gujerati, Marathi and Urdu schools was next scrutinised by His Excellency, who paid special attention to the many ex-scholars of the Children's Home, Umarkhadi, which he had visited earlier in the morning, in these classes.

SCHEME OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

In view of the extreme difficulty finding technical employment for boys leaving the institution, a scheme of agricultural instruction has recently been inaugurated. Financial support has been given by an admirer of the work attempted on behalf of the boys, and this new development obviously pleased the distinguished visitor.

A group of boys gave a display in the Sir Leslie Wilson Swimming Bath, and a boxing exhibition was seen in the Gymnasium. His Excellency's tour concluded with the granting of a half holiday as the result of a request made by a monitor.

WOMAN'S DEAD BODY ON PAVEMENT

At about 7-30 p.m. on Thursday evening, the Matunga Police, on receipt of certain information took charge of the dead body of a woman from the pavement about a hundred yards from the station.

No marks of violence have been found on the body, and the cause of death has not yet been ascertained.

GOVERNOR VISITS MULJI JETHA MARKET

Pleased With Manner In Which Business Is Conducted

After visiting the Umarkhadi Children's Home and the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga in the morning, the Governor paid a short visit at 12-30 p.m. on Thursday to the Mulji Jetha Market, the largest cloth market in Bombay.

His Excellency was received at the entrance by the members of the Managing Committee of the Market and other prominent merchants, including Sjt. Karsondas Dharamsey, the Managing Director, Sjts. Haridas Liladhar, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas and Madhavji Damodardas, Directors, Sjts. Harjivan Velji, Mathradas Haribhai, Vice-President and Secretary of the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Sjt. Lalji Naranji and other prominent piecegoods merchants.

SIR M. RAMJI EXPRESSES GRATITUDE.

Sir Manmohandas Ramji, President of the Piecegoods Merchants' Association, and of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, met His Excellency at the entrance to the Market and expressed gratitude to His Excellency on behalf of the conductors of the Mulji Jetha Market for having found it possible for him to visit the market, in spite of several other engagements.

His Excellency went round the Market and inspected many of the stalls and after acquainting himself with the particulars of the Market, drove away. During his inspection, he was profusely garlanded.

His Excellency was pleased with the way in which the Market was being conducted.

TWO ARRESTS

During His Excellency's visit to the Mulji Jetha Market, there were some demonstrations of a hostile kind, and cries of "Boycott British Goods," "Inquilab Zindabad" were raised. Two persons, who were distributing leaflet were arrested, but were released after His Excellency's departure.

ACID MISTAKEN FOR MEDICINE

Mahim House-Owner Dies In Hospital

Janardhan Jagannath Dandekar, a house-owner, residing at Mahim, was the victim of acid-poisoning on Thursday afternoon. It appears, Dandekar used to have frequent attacks of stomach-ache and had kept a bottle of some home-made medicine on the shelf of a cupboard in his room. On the same shelf, there was also another bottle similar in size and appearance containing some acid.

According to information gathered by the Police, Dandekar had one of his periodic attacks of stomach-ache on Wednesday night at about 1 a.m. and took a dose of acid mistaking it for his usual medicine. He discovered his mistake, however, and immediately informed the inmates of the house, who had him removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment and died of acid-poisoning on Thursday afternoon.

HINDUS ARRESTED FOR MURDER

Exactly one month after the murder of one Dayaram Chakla, near Sewri, the Coroners Jury who heard a protracted evidence lasting several hearings, returned a verdict of death due to a throat cut. The jury further added that the deceased was murdered by the three suspects, Narayan Bhawoo, Bhagiradhi Behari and Surithi Sohan in association with the witness Passage Sykhoo.

From the evidence it transpired that on May 14, the police found the dead body of a Hindu floating in a pond at Sewri. They also found near the pond, two pieces of cloth soaked in blood. From enquiries made, it was found that the dead body was that of Dayaram Chakla, a servant in a coal shop.

On further enquiries, the Police received infirmation that the above mentioned three accused were responsible for the murder and had them arrested.

HUTS DESTROYED BY FIRE

MADRAS, June 14

A group of huts at Pulianthope was the scene of a third outbreak of fire, last evening, followed by another, to-day, in which twelve huts were destroyed before the fire could be extinguished.—A.P.

SYNDICATE VIOLATING SENATE'S MANDATE?

Why Racial Discrimination In Appointment Of Director Of Technology? Mr. Shah's Amendment To Reduce Grant Accepted

At the resumed sitting of the Senate at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University on Thursday there were two important amendments on the expenditure Budget for 1933-34 which were accepted by the Senate.

TECHNOLOGY GRANT.

The first was moved by Mr. K. T. Shah proposing an amendment to reduce the grant to the Technology Department from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 18,000. He stated that the mandate given by the Senate to the Syndicate had been violated. They were empowered to give preference to an Indian candidate for the post of Director of Technology. But there appeared to be a clear case of racial discrimination in the selection of Dr. Foster, whose application had been once rejected by the Selection Committee.

LIBRARY GRANT INCREASED

The second was an amendment to increase the grant to the University Library from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 37,000. The amendment was moved by Principal Shahani who drew the attention of the Senate to the inadequate supply of literature dealing in Science, Medicine, Engineering and other important subjects.

The amendment was passed by a large majority.

MANDATE VIOLATED?

The Syndicate had proposed an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 for the Technology Department of the Bombay University. Mr. K. T. Shah proposed an amendment to reduce the grant by Rs. 18,000. In moving the amendment, Mr. Shah stated that the Syndicate had violated the mandate given to them by the Senate, who had proposed that in selecting a candidate for the post of Director of Technology, preference should be given to an Indian.

SELECTION COMMITTEE.

The Selection Committee was composed of Sir C. V. Raman; Sir M. Visveswarayya; Dr. Jahir Ahmad, Dr. Whealer and Revd. McKenzie. The Committee was of the opinion that not a single candidate who had applied was competent to occupy the post of Director of Technology. They therefore recommended the names of two applicants who, they suggested should hold the post jointly. This meant that there would be two incumbents instead of one. The Syndicate therefore referred the question back to the Selection Committee.

EUROPEAN CANDIDATE.

The two European members members proposed the name of Dr. Foster, whose application had been already rejected, for the post. The Indian members stuck to their iriginal proposal for two candidates for the post. The Syndicate accepted the proposal of the European members, namely, that of Dr. Foster, as the selection of the two names by the Indian members was not in accordance with the mandate of the Senate. Mr. Shah was of the opinion that this selection amounted to Racial discrimination and to show the disapproval of the Senate he had moved that amendment to reduce the grant by Rs. 18,000. The matter was referred to the Advocate General as to whether the Selection of Dr. Foster by the Selection Committee could be accepted in view of the fact that there were only two in favour of the appointment, while three were against. The then Vice-Chancellor Rev. McKenzie ruled that as the Indian members had failed to nominate one member the minority vote must be accepted. He therefore had held that the appointment of Dr. Foster was in order.

OPPOSITION TO AMENDMENT.

Principal Hamill, Mr. Justice Wadia and Mr. Pranjpe opposed the amendment on the ground that as only one man was to be appointed, the Selection of Dr. Foster was quite in order, and although his application had been rejected in the first instance, he was the best man for the post. The amendment was then put to vote and was accepted by 36 votes against 28.

ILL-EQUIPPED LIBRARY.

An amendment moved by Principal T. K. Shahani to increase the grant to the University Library by Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 37,000, was accepted by the Senate. Principal Shahani said that the University Library was ill-equipped and it was high time something was done to bring it to the standard of a University Library. A number of important books and literature on Science, Engineering, Medicine and various other subjects were at present not available in the University Library. He, therefore, proposed the amendment with the hope that the Senate would accept it so as to enable the Syndicate to purchase the latest and modern literature on these subjects.

DOCTORS SUPPORT.

Several Doctors spoke in support. Dr. Purandhar said that some of the books in the Library were purchased before he was born and no attempt had been made to supplement them by bringing in newer and more modern treatises. Principal Shah said that the Madras University was spending no less than Rs. 56,000 every year on books, literature and periodicals. While the Bombay University was only budgeting Rs. 27,000 for 1933-34. The amendment on being put to vote was carried by a large majority.

TWO LOST AMENDMENTS.

Under the head of Postgraduate Work and Research, an amendment to delete the whole of item (11) Contribution to Research work proposed by Mr. M. R. Paranjpe was lost and so was Principal T. K. Shahani's amendment to reduce the grant for Lectures under the auspices of the University.

GRANT FOR LECTURES.

Mr. S. S. Naik proposed that the grant for Lectures under the auspices of the University be increased by Rs. 1,000. He said that it was of vital importance to the University to have Lectures, recognised as authorities and whose works had been universally accepted, invited to give lectures under the auspices of the Bombay University. The subject of "Local Self-Government" ever since the declaration to give India Self-Government, has been engaging the attention of every student of politics. He was in a position to inform the House that should the Senate extend an invitation to Mr. Montagu Harris, whose works have been recognised as the best exponent of "Local Self-Government" in England, he would be only too pleased to lecture in Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay University. The Calcutta University had already sanctioned Rs. 1,000—to meet the expenses of Mr. Montagu Harris and, therefore, if the Senate accepted his amendment to increase the grant of Rs. 1,000, that sum must be alloted to meet the expenses of a lecture from Mr. Montagu Haris.

Principal Shahani seconded the proposition.

Principal Shah in opposing the grant said that in the past lectures had been organised but there were none present to hear th Lecture and as a matter of fact, speaking from personal experience he could tell them that on one occasion the Registrar had actually send out four of his assistants to go and fetch audience.

Principal Hamil also opposed the appointment.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendment on being put to vote was carried by a large majority.

The Senate adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day (Friday).

SALE OF ATLAS MILLS

Bank Of India Buys Them For Over 4 Lakhs.

The Atlas Mills Ltd., in liquidation, were sold by public auction on the 15th instant under instructions from Mr. H. H. Wadia, the Official Liquidator by Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co., Auctioneers, Meadows Street.

Bidding commenced at Rs. 4 lakhs and the lot was finally knocked down at Rs. 4,65,000 to the Bank of India, one of the largest creditors of the Mills.

TROUBLE IN BOMBAY MILL

Workers Of Weaving Dept. Strike

The entire Weaving Department of the Indian Manufacturing Mills struck work on Thursday morning.

The deadlock it appears, is a sequel to a certain dispute between the weavers and the authorities, both the sides refusing to give way.

HINDU YOUTH GETS ONE YEAR'S R. I.

For Defying Police Chief's Order

For disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police, asking him to report himself daily at the Lamington Road Police Station, Chandrakant Sakkaram Arnalkar a Hindu youth was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, further two months' imprisonment, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday, at the Girgaum Police Court.

The accused was served with the Commissioner's order, on the 12th instant, directing him to refrain from taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and to report himself at the Lamington Road Police Station daily.

Failing to obey the order he was arrested at 9 a.m. on Wednesday last.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above.

ALLEGED THEFT

Hindu Suspect Remanded

Mannal Mulchand, a Hindu who was arrested by the police on Tuesday, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Thursday, charged with theft.

The prosecution story was that one Saraf Trilokchand Chesmal of Kandewadi (the complainant) was examining his cash, on the evening of the 12th instant, when he found that a sum of Rs. 600 was missing from his safe. The accused being the only person in charge of the safe during his master's absence, was subsequently arrested by the police on suspicion.

As further inquiries were to be made the accused was remanded to custody till the 19th instant.

WALLACE BEERY and KAREN MORLEY in "FLESH"

THE CAPITOL
City's Leading Talkie House
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The King of Character Actors in M.-G.-M.'s smashing 10-Part Romance of the wrestling ring greater than "The Champ".
WALLACE BEERY
Flesh
Also Showing
FLIP THE FROG CARTOON
1933 DERBY
TO-MORROW
THAT TWO-MILE-A-MINUTE ROMANCE!
FAST LIFE
with MADGE EVANS, CONRAD NAGEL, WILLIAM HAINES

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1933

THE LEADERS' TASK

The six weeks' suspension of Civil Disobedience expires on Tuesday next and the Congress leaders have to decide before then the question, whether the campaign should be resumed or substituted by another more suited to the exigencies of the present situation. The question will have to be decided before Tuesday, even if only in a tentative manner, whether or not Gandhiji is able to take any active part in the discussion on it. It is very much to be regretted that he is not yet fit to discuss politics. But the problem before Congress is too serious to brook delay. Both the right and the left wing of the Congress have been impatiently asking for an immediate revision of the Congress programme, of course, on different grounds; and their views cannot be ignored indefinitely.

THE BEST COURSE.

If by Monday next Gandhiji is not able to join a conference of leaders at Parnakuti, they will have to be content with general guidance from him and will have to form, on their own responsibility, a specific decision, based on special circumstances with which Gandhiji may not be fully conversant.

As we have urged before, the best course for the leaders is to suspend Civil Disobedience indefinitely, concentrate for the time being on the communal problem and Swadeshi and, after effecting a communal settlement, to set before the united people a programme at once militant and feasible, and such as will be best calculated to secure the active support of the whole country. The first condition, however, is that the bar to political activity which Civil Disobedience now constitutes, should be removed.

Such a decision will give Gandhiji time enough to study the present situation in all its bearings before giving a definite lead himself and also to give his wholehearted attention to the task of communal unity which is as dear to him as any other, but from attending to which he has been prevented by his incarceration almost immediately after his return from London.

URGENCY OF PROBLEM.

It would be a grave blunder to under-estimate the importance of the communal problem and to take any rash step that might make it impossible for Gandhiji, Pandit Malaviya and others to tackle it immediately. The latest utterances of leaders like Dr. Moonje on the one hand and of others like Shaikh Abdul Majid, on the other, show that the communal situation is getting steadily worse.

If it is not tackled immediately and if Government are left to give their own final decision on the outstanding issues, it will be far more difficult then for the people to effect a voluntary settlement, just as the Award has created fresh difficulties in Bengal, which were non-existent a year ago.

The Congress would be guilty of grave neglect if it missed the present opportunity to solve the whole communal problem. In this task Mahatma Gandhi's help and guidance are essential. But that guidance will be impossible and a dispassionate consideration of the problem extremely difficult if the country is immediately plunged again into a Civil Disobedience campaign.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

We have so far considered the duty of the Congress without any reference to Government's attitude. If Government yet release at least the prominent Congress leaders now in jail, they will be doing a service as much to themselves as to the country. But the question of resuming Civil Disobedience, which concerns the interests of millions of people, needs to be decided mainly on its own merits and blunder should not be met with blunder. As regards, however, the question of the Congress co-operating with Government in the constitutional enquiry, such co-operation is not only obviously impossible unless all Congress prisoners are released, but even its consideration would not be feasible. Moreover, Government's attitude will have to be duly considered in deciding upon a new programme.

After Gold, Silver!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the Commons that President Roosevelt had accepted the British offer of 10,000,000 dollars worth of silver at 50 cents per fine ounce "which has been acquired from the Government of India." This is the first that India has heard about this clandestine sale of part of its silver accumulations to Britain, though a few days ago one of the British papers mentioned the possibility. Why has this sale been effected without the permission of the country, and in such a secretive way? Is the country to be denuded ultimately of all its available precious metals for the sake of Britain?

Yesterday's silver prices were about 36 cents per ounce, and we are told that Indian silver has been sold at 50 cents. Who pockets the profit over the transaction? Does the difference go into Indian coffers, or British? Every one knows that the present is not the proper time for disposing of Indian silver, which has been lying unused for years together, particularly in view of Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to take the price up to between 45 to 50 cents per ounce. Where was the indecent hurry, except to help England to tide over its difficulty at the expense of India?

In an interview with the "Hindustan Times" on the 12th June Sir George Schuster expressed himself surprised at the report that there was an intention on the part of Britain to pay America with Indian silver. He described it as "all a rumour," declared that the British Government had not approached the Government of India on the subject and that the possibility of such action had not even been discussed in their despatches. This ignorance on the part of the Finance Member, only a few days ago of a proposition that has now been carried into effect, is really astounding. It reveals the contempt in which Whitehall holds, the authority and opinion of the Government of India in such matters.

It is impossible to think that Sir George Schuster's ignorance was feigned and the conclusion is that the whole transaction has been indecently hurried through behind the back of the Government of India, who have been faced with a "fait accompli" and told to accept it, whether they like it or not. The whole shady business is on a par with the arbitrary overruling of the Government of India's views on the right policy for this country when Britain went off the Gold Standard in 1931, and provides a fresh proof, that when Britain is in a difficulty, any Cabinet that may be in office will be quite unscrupulous in the use it makes of Indian resources in order to extricate itself from trouble.

SICK OF 'HUSH-HUSH'

True to his reputation, Sir Harry Haig refused to budge an inch despite the representations of the deputation of M. L. A.'s. which waited on him to impress on the Government the great anxiety felt by the public at the state of affairs in the Andamans. Sir Harry expressed himself as greatly satisfied with the management of the hunger-strike, though three of the victims have lost their lives! Mr. B.V. Jadhav asked that an impartial inquiry should be held in the matter, because the public were not prepared to accept official statements as gospel. Other members advanced other equally cogent reasons for asking for more light on the tragedy, but the Home Member refused to yield.

He put in a special plea on behalf of the local Governments and told us that they were harrassed and much-suffering bodies, which ought to be the objects of commiseration rather than anger. He seemed anxious to paint the Andamans prisoners in as black a colour as possible, and thought that publicity would do more harm than good. This kind of arguments is not new. They are fairly familiar to Indians, but Sir Harry Haig's appeal to trust him and the local Government implicitly is a tall order.

If the position were as satisfactory as he told the deputation, then there could be no harm, and much good, in sending an impartial committee to see things for itself and tell the public so. It is difficult to understand why the Home Member resists such an inquiry, which the whole country asks for. The explanation he gave about the death of three prisoners is most unsatisfactory. We are not impressed with official certificates, whether they are from the Home Member or the Director-General of Medical Services.

How would publicity help or encourage the prisoners, who are denied all newspapers, and who are cut off from the world for all practical purposes? The public are sick of these "hush-hush" methods, the last resort of the bureaucracy. If the Government are prepared to do all that is possible to allay the anxiety of the relatives, they can do it only by allowing outsiders to see things with their own eyes. No amount of official pleading will do. The despatch of a hunger-strike expert from Punjab has increased public anxiety, rather than allayed it.

NO BRITISH PREFERENCE

The General Meeting of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has unanimously decided immediately to suspend the purchase of Indian cotton and to continue the boycott "indefinitely irrespective of advantages or disadvantages" until the Indian and British Governments modify their attitudes. The boycott has indeed already begun but how long Japan will continue to disregard a business advantage which she herself does not deny is a question that cannot be lightly dismissed.

However, the trade war that has broken out, though an unqualified advantage to Britain, will adversely effect, more or less, both Japan and India, though the Indian mill owners can and ought soon to make good India's loss by using all the indigenous cotton that fails to get a market in Japan.

The situation may be considerably improved if negotiations for a settlement are expedited and attempts are made to reduce the extraordinarily high measure of British preference.

While the long charge-sheet that the Japanese Association has issued against India exhibits far more anger than logic, the Association has good ground for objecting to the "astonishingly discriminatory and prohibitive" measure of British preference. After the close of the general meeting Mr. Fucajiro Abe, Chairman of the Committee, very pertinently asked why, if the Indian Government really aimed at the protection of Indian mills, they encouraged the importation of British goods, giving them 50 per cent preference. Mr. Abe should have known the Indian Government better.

However, it cannot be denied that, if fairly high duties are levied on all foreign textiles impartially, it will be a better encouragement to the Indian industry and will mean less loss to Japan. It is on such lines that a true and final settlement can be effected between India and Japan.

TREMBLE OF SATTA GAMBLE

Contribution Of Sweat And Prestige Towards The Bulk Of The Bulkies

Nine Rupees for one! this is the inducement that has drawn the majority of Bombay's population to the most vicious gambling in cotton features or more generally known as "satta". It has spread the evil to such an extent that even respectable families including women and children are drowned in this fateful trench.

UNRESTFUL MIND.

A satta gambler has no peace of mind throughout the day and night. During the day he is busy over obtaining the likely figure for the morrow, and after backing one in the evening his mental anguish is rendered more acute through uncertainty of success.

In slumber his thoughts pester him with trend of doubts as to which will be the figure announced the next morning and his first duty on awakening, if he has slept at all, is to glance at the newspaper. Here the judgment of the past ends and new resolutions for the coming era commence. If he has been triumphant, it is a gala-day; if not, a mournful and calamitous event.

At day-break, dreams are interpreted and children are asked to name a likely number and whatever emerges from those innocent lips is deemed as a gift of sure chance. These gamblers whether on duty or at leisure are so occupied with the talk of figures that they forget where they are and what they do. Opinions are sought and apprised without the least distinction of class and creed, unemployed tread and travel long distances in persuit of astrologers and seers.

Much importance is attached to figures forecast by suburban foreboders. Beggars in the streets are made to swear a figure before a copper piece is doled out, they in their turn to earn the pice gaze at the azure or thoughtfully close eyes and dart out one. Thus out of ten figures haphazardously given out to ten different people one proves infallible and the semi-naked beggar promptly visits the particular beneficiary for his share of profit. Finding this an advantageous enterprise beggars have become choosers and in order to present themselves to the public in a befitting manner they cover their entire bodies with ashes and wear coloured robes—beads either in neck or held in hands as if in prayer give the final touch to the ascetic guise.

TIPSTER COMPANIES.

Several educated unemployed have also found this a profitable business and companies have been started for the issue of tips. These tip-cards are prominenty displayed by every pan-shop keeper and if sold for cash they cost about four to eight annas which includes the dealer's commission, but if payment is to be made on the condition of success, the meritorious card fetches five to ten rupees.

Three and four days' figures are also quoted often in one card and if conditionally sold may bring in hundreds of rupees to the tipster firm. Newspapers also announce their expectations and since late a number of idling printing presses have come to issuing slips bearing Liverpool and N. Y. cotton information together with expectations.

The nuisance caused to the

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

CONFERENCE SQUABBLES.

With peace and concord on their lips international politicians are fighting for advantage at the World Economic Conference in London.

The first stage has already begun. France and the United States are engaged in a "fierce conflict" for the Chairmanship of the Monetary Committee.

The relations between France and America are not over-friendly, owing to the former's attitude in regard to War Debts. The conflict over the chairmanship of the Monetary Commission is only a preliminary bout between the two.

There is not much substance in the contention of the French that, if the chairmanship went to America, it would give a flip to the "inflationist policy." We do not know what alternative France has.

However that may be, these quarrels do not augur well for the success of the Conference.

SIR PHIROZE IN A QUANDARY

While Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Rangaswami Iyer have told the Secretary of State that they are unable to act as "consultees" to the Economic Conference—a most humiliating position for Indians.—Sir Pheroze Sethna has not yet committed himself to any definite opinion.

At least no news agency has told us that he has refused, and we take it that he is agreeable to occupy the back-benches at the Conference, if and when he is consulted.

Even if Sir Phiroze Sethna does not feel aggrieved over his humilliation.—and the capacity of Moderates to put up with humiliations is almost unlimited, as we know by experience.—he ought to consider the prestige of India.

He is not in England because he is Sir P. C. Sethna, but because he is an Indian, and we must confess that his studied silence does not reflect much credit on him.

INDECISION AND MUDDLE-HEADEDNESS.

The statement issued by the President of the All-India Council of the European Association is a curious mixture of indecision and muddle-headedness.

The Association is unable to make up its mind either way; though it is afraid of rejecting the White Paper policy, it is also unwilling to accept it, without modifications.

The European Association knows for a fact that it is too good a constitution from the European view-point to be rejected summarily. But it also wants at the same time to get as many special privileges for the ruling race as possible.

While we do not blame the Association for its attitude, it must not also blame the Churchill group if it make use of the notorious reputation, which the Association has generally acquired, for its own purpose to fight the White Paper.

India is indifferent. Indians as we have often said, will be overjoyed if the White Paper policy is rejected "in toto".

AS BAD, IF NOT WORSE.

The state of things in Alwar seems to have little improved, if it has not become worse in some respects, under the adminstration of European Officers, to judge from the statement issued by Pandit Vedalankar, Secretary, All-India Shraddhananda Trust.

Pandit Vedalankar went to Alwar to make first-hand investigations about the recent communal riot in the State.

He reports that a number of villages there are still completly deserted and that the sight of helpless women and children "flying for their lives from the State towards British territory was really heart-rending."

He was himself detained in police custody for about 30 hours when, he says "we were subjected to all sorts of indignities and cruel treatment," Mr. Beaty himself, D. I. G. Police having pulled him by the ears.

Evidently the authorities do not relish any independent investigations, but such investigations must continue to be made, though preferably by a representative committee of the States people.

In the meanwhile, those in authority in the State must be made to understand that treatment of the kind accorded to Pandit Vedalankar will not be tolerated.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board deserves to be congratulated on having adopted a sound scheme for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes.

It has proposed, among other things, to construct 550 tenements to house the sweepers in the service of the Board at a cost of Rs. 1,60,000. It is to be presumed that the Board will also arrange for the due supply of water to the sweepers and the education of their children.

The housing conditions of the sweepers in most cities are extremely unsatisfactory, Bombay City being one of the worst offenders in this respect.

The Cawnpore Board's example, therefore, may well be followed by other local bodies. They will thereby not only do justice to a scandalously neglected class of public servants but will also appreciably help the sanitation of the places concerned.

Readers' Views

MENACE IN MANGRD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Verily, Mr. Horniman has sounded a timely warning to the Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol.

It passes one's comprehension, why, all of a sudden, the Shaikh Saheb should remove the age long ban on the slaughter of cows, and also allow his Hindu subjects to play music before the Mosque!

May we know:—

(1) On whose advice has this fatal step been taken?

(2) Have the Muslim or Hindu subjects of the Shaikh asked for this innovation?

(3) Is this Reformation or Deformation? Progress or Retrogression?

(4) Are not cow slaughter and music before Mosque the main causes of Hindu-Muslim riots in various parts of the country?

(5) Can any responsible Chief usher such risky changes in his State?

(6) Will not the A.G.G. intervene in time, and ask the Shaikh to retain the time-honoured ban on cow slaughter?

(7) In the present state of the country, is not cow-slaughter against all canons of national unity and agricultural economy? And isn't it against the principles of Humanity?

(8) Can the Shaikh Saheb flout all the principles of Communal Amity, domestic economy and of true Humanity? Is he not running a grave danger thereby? May wiser counsels still prevail!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

TRAVANCORE FLOODS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—With reference to a letter published by "Inquisitive," in your worthy paper of the 14th, the writer advertises his grotesque ignorance of the recent floods of Travancore. May I request him to study the situation before passing remarks on the people who are trying to help the suffering citizens.

Floods of unprecedented ferocity devasted the whole of Travancore. Rivers and tanks overflowed, resulting in considerable loss of life and property. Farming and plantation, the mainstay of business in the state is gone west. Certainly it is not the time for any, especially the Travancoreans to be fiddling when Rome is burning.

It is this cause, now that is facing the people in general and the T.F.R.F. in particular which was originated by the noisy silence of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj and the South Indian Association. It is not necessary that a dog should be asked to bark when a thief enters.—Yours, etc.,

SREEDHAR.

REPLY TO "SYMPATHY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I expected "Sympathy" to come forward with facts and figures to excite his namesake in the hearts of the subscribing public, but he has only been able to level a few stray invectives against 'Inquisitive'. Was it Cowper who said that scurrility and passion are the weapons of cowards? It seems "Sympathy" has no other missiles in his quiver to to fight his foe. But "Inquisitive" is proof against rancour so long as he is a seeker after truth.

"Sympathy", who I presume is one of the organisers of the Flood Committee and who has himself shed a flood of tears for his distressed brethren in Edistant Travancore, appears to have missed th espirit of "Inquisitives" enquiry when he imagines that "Inquisitive" intended to belittle the philanthrophy of the organisers. On the contrary, "Inquisitive" really wanted to popularise "Sympathy's" cause by making it more public and better organised.

It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest and "Sympathy" who is obviously a member of the Keraleeya Samaj and might once have been one of its office-bearers does not show too much of that quality with which he chooses to adorn his name, when he proposes to preach sermons to that association regarding its duties. But if "Sympathy" is unsympathetic "Inquisitive" is only inquisitive and not meddlesome.

"Sympathy" tacitly admits that no appeal for help has been received and if he prefers to call me childish in this connection it is the very reason why I am inquisitive.—Yours, etc.,

"INQUISITIVE."

DUTY OF A DOCTOR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly let me know through the medium of your Paper whether when a doctor is called upon to attend on a patient who may have got suddenly ill, whether he can refuse to do so if the patient is very poor and is unable to pay his fees on demand but assures the payment the next day.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. PARELKAR.

Chembur.
June 15.

A HARIJAN CANDIDATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to your kind notice that the Municipal Elections at Rohtak are going to take place in the third week of June 1933. There are about 500 depressed class voters out of 3,500 Hindu voters on the list, but they are divided into eight different wards.

A Harijan, Mr. Hiralal, stood in Ward No. 1 in which their strength was of 130 votes out of 600, but some other Hindus stood up against him. All efforts failed to send him unopposed because there is a common practice that the money is paid by the candidate to the voters to get their votes. Mr. Hiralal neither could afford to purchase votes nor he is a man of no principles, therefore, he withdrew his application on the 29th Ult.

Mr. Hiralal is a P. W. D. contractor of long standing, assessor of the court of Sessions Judge, a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the Harijan Sewa Sangh, a great social worker of the district, and a leader of his community. Two members are nominated on the Municipal Committee, and he is the best deserving man of all the "Untouchables" of the locality to be nominated. He has very progressive ideas, as all his three daughters are taking their education in the local Government School.—Yours, etc.,

SECRETARY,
Harijan Sewa Sangh, Rohtak
Rohtak.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments Notified

Mr. H.G. Lang, O.B.E., to officiate as Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade.

Mr. J.W. Rowland to officiate as Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade.

Mr. B.A. Kowjalgi to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, in the leave vacancy of Mr. D.S. Raje.

Rao Saheb M.K. Kakeri, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. K.B. Sabnis.

Mr. K.B. Sabnis, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. D.S. Raje.

Mr. N.G. Joshi to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. Shaikh Abdul Biram retiring.

Mr. D.S. Raje on return from leave to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. N.G. Joshi.

A temporary appointment of a second grade Deputy Collector is created in Sind from the 15th November 1932 to the 27th January 1933 and Rao Saheb Hashmatrai L. Gidwani is appointed to hold it.

Rao Saheb Hashmatrai Lalsing Gidwani on the termination of the temporary appointment of attached Deputy Collector, Rohri, to continue to officiate as second grade Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. A.P. LeMesurier, I.C.S.

A temporary appointment of a second grade Deputy Collector is created in Sind for a period of three months, and Mr. Chattamal Kundanmal Shahani is appointed to hold it, vice Mr. W.G. Huliand, I.C.S. on leave.

Mr. A.H. Dracup, on relief, to officiate as Collector of Thana, vice Mr. M.D. Bhat, I.C.S., transferred.

LATHI CHARGE ON WOMEN

Men Who Went To Protect Also Receive Blows

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BHAWALPUR POLICE

That a procession of about 500 ladies peacefully passing through the town of Bhawalpur on the evenng of the 9th instant, by way of protest against the arrest of some prominent local Hindu citizens, was subjected to a severe lathi charge by the police, in consequence of which several women and children in arms were badly hurt, is alleged by a number of victims of the assault.

It is stated that several males who rushed to the protection of the women were also seve ely beaten by the police and that no medical help whatever was rendered either to the female or male victims by the local authorities.

Since then quite a number of further arrests of prominent citizens are reported from Bhawalpur and a state of panic is stated to prevail there.

The Lahore "Tribune" publishes the following statements alleged to have been made by women victims of the lathi charge by the Bhawalpur police on the 9th instant. The original statements, say the "Tribune", bear the thumb marks of women concerned:—

STATEMENT OF CHIMNI BAI.

"I went yesterday to protest against the arrest of Lala Khushalram Mutreja. There were many women with me. When we all reached the Multani Gate, an officer wearing English hat and many other constables surrounded the women and stopped them. Along with them was a white beared gentleman clad in white clothes. The police lathi charged the ladies. I received injuries. The men who were also with us were charged wwth lathis. The charge went on for about half an hour." (Thumb impression).

STATEMENT OF RUKMANI BAI

"I went yesterday to protest against the arrest Khushi Ram Mutreja. There were many other women with me. When we all reached Multani Gate, many constables surrounded us from all the four sides and after a little while they charged us with lathis. I received 3 or 4 canes. A child was in my lap. He also received an injury. Afterwards Madan Lal saved me from the beating. The constables beat him. I fell down on account of the effect of injuries in a plt. Afterwards my relations brought me to the town. The men who were with us were also beaten. (Thumb impression)

STATEMENT OF JAMNA BAI, WIFE OF L. HUKUMCHAND

"Yesterday I went to protest against the arrest of Vaid Ram Rattan Popli and Bhai Mohan Lal. Many women were wwth me. When we reached near Multani Gate the police surrounded us and stopped us. An officer wearing an English hat was with them. He ordered the police to charge the crowd with lathis. There was one other officer of the police who is stout in body. He beat me and insulted me. Many of the children who were being carried by the ladies were snatched and they fell on the ground. Injuries were received by them. The police went on charging with lathis for a sufficiently long time. The men who were with us were also charged with lathis. I went to the hospital on the second day, and got myself treated. The parchi of the hospital No 2578 is with me 10-6-33." (Thumb impression of Jamna Bai

STATEMENT OF ASI BAI.

"I went to protest against the arrest of L. Khushi Ram Mutreja. Many women were with me. When we reached the Multani Gate, the police surrounded us on all the four sides. An officer wearing an English hat was there. At that time, the police charged us with lathis. The men who were with us were also beaten." (Thumb impression of Asi Bai.)

STATEMENT OF SLAMTI BAI.

"I had gone yesterday to protest against the arrest of L. Khushi Ram Mutreja. There were many women with me. When we all reached the Multani Gate, many of the policemen stopped us and surrounded us. A little while after they began to beat us with lathis. I also received 3 or 4 canes. A child was in my lap. He also received an injury. L. Madan Lal saved me. He was also beaten by the police. I got semi-conscious on account of the injuries and I was taken afterwards to the town. The men who were with us were also beaten." (Thumb impression of Slamti Bai).

STATEMENT OF PARMESRI BAI

"I had gone to protest against the arrest of L. Kushi Ram Mutreja. There were many women with me. When we reached the Multani Gate the police surrounded us on all sides. An officer wearing a hat was with them. The police charged us with lathis. Many of the women were disgraced. The men who were with us were also beaten." (Thumb impression.)

JOINT STATEMENT OF JESI BAI AND VIRAN BAI IN HINDI.

"We submit as follows:—Our brothers and our lods (swamis) were arrested and they are being oppressed. We started a procession by way of protest. We were lathi charged with force. A barbarous treatment was meted out to us at the Multani Gate. Many of the children slipped down in the course of the lathi charge. Some received injuries. The bodies of many women are paining.'

STRICT CENSORSHIP IMPOSED.

The Bhawalpur correspondent of the "Tribune" in a message dated the 11th instant writes:—

The various telegrams despatched from Multan regarding the present situation at Bahawalpur, the excesses committed by the Bahawalpur authorities under the guise of law and order are being withheld and apparently censored.

The position at Bahawalpur has been growing worse during the last few days. Utmost secrecy is being enforced by the Darbar as to their doings. The Hindus of the State have been practically segregated. No news is allowed to leak out of the State. Every information to the outside world is strictly scrutinised, not only in the State but also in British India and only such items of news are allowed to pass through as are considered safe.

The following is a brief chronology of recent events in Bahawalpur:—

June 6:—

A meeting of Hindus was held at Bahawalpur to consider the reply of the Darbar to the demands presented by the Hindus through their representatives on 28-12-'32 to His Highness the Nawab. The Nawab's reply, which was issued in an Extraordinary Gazette of the State, after a lapse of more than 5 months, is as unconvincing as it is disappointing. The Hindus' criticism of the official announcement appear to have aroused the anger of the Bahawalpur gods.

June 7:—

The building belonging to a minor and let out and used some times for the purposes of the meetings of the Hindus and for Reading Room was attached with all its contents. A notice announcing that the property was liable to connscation and attachment was affixed to the building, which has been locked by the police and is still in their possession. A huge meeting was held to protest against the action of the police.

June 8:—

Towards the close of the day, an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C., has been applied within the town of Bahawalpur and suburban villages, the affected area covering the circumference of about 12 miles. Gathering of more than four persons has been banned. In the night notices were served on Hindu notables in the town and they were called to the police station under Sections 160 and 175. Cr. P. C. The service of notices went on from 10 p.m. till 1 a.m. Masters Karam Chand and Uttam Chand refused to accept the service of notices on the ground that the particulars given in them did not concern them. Thy were arrested next morning, and were handcuffed and marched to the police station.

LATHI CHARGE ON WOMEN.

June 9:—

Indiscriminate arrests. The police bagged nearly 52. Warrants for more arrests still requiring compliance. In the evening, a procession of over five hundred women marched round the town. Police severely assaulted them with lathis. Even children, who were being carried by their mothers, received injuries. Several ladies and gentlemen who had rushed to the scene of the occurrence to advise the ladies to disperse were injured. Strict pardah is observed by Hindu women in Bahawalpur. Their coming out of the Purdah to protest against the policy of the State Administration requires no comment.

June 10:—

More arrests effected. Situation extremely disquieting. News created sensation of Multan and in the adjoining territory. Telegrams giving details of the events of the 9th despatched to the Punjab Press, but they appear to have been withheld.

June 11:

This morning a procession of women again marched and met the same fate as on the 9th evening.

Nearly 70 arrests have been effected uptill now. Great resentment and discontent prevails among the Hindus of the State.

MINISTER DENIES LATHI CHARGE.

June 12:—

Pandit Harbhagwan and Malik Chanderbhan of the Multan Hindu Sabha on their return from Bahawalpur stated in a public meeting held last night at Kup that the Bahawalpur Police took them to the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Minister who told them that no lathi charges had been made in Bhawalpur. Later they were communicated that the Chief Minister wanted them, but were motored to the railway station and were told that they could not enter Bahawalpur territory. From private inquiries made the said gentlemen were of the opinion that a lathi charge was made, but could not ascertain whether a lathi charge was also made on ladies.

Pujaralal and his companion, who were arrested at Bahawalpur, are said to have been released.—A.P.

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80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

UNDER-TRIALS APOLOGISE

Situation Reported To Be Improving In Kashmir

SHRINAGAR, June 15.

The situation in Kashmir is improving as a result of the action taken by the Government in arresting the ring-leaders. Apologies are coming in from undertrial prisoners, and it is reliably learnt that three men of Jammu and two men of Srinagar, (five in all) have so far been released under section 494 C.P.C. on their giving an undertaking in writing not to participate in any anti-Government agitation or join any unlawful association, meeting or procession.

It appears that good sense is returning, and people are realising the folly of their misguided action. One of the newly appointed secretaries of a political organisation reported to the Superintendent of Police that he was resigning his post, as he realised that the propaganda was fatal and not in the true interest of the Muslims.—A. P.

When Joseph Wyrokey, aged forty, of Warsaw, was arrested he wrenched the handcuffs from his wrists and swallowed them. He earns his living by swallowing watches, coins, and broken glass at fairs.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

country by the means which would advance international co-operation.

WESTERN CAPITAL

"We welcome the Western capital and skill and desire to maintain a fiscal policy which will not prevent the entry of the foreign goods."

Mr. Soong advocated the stabilisation of silver currency as well as gold. He concluded by emphasising that lasting success of the Conference was impossible without the solution of the problem of Disarmament and Security.

CANADA.

The Canadian Premier, Mr. Bennett declared that Canada wholeheartedly agreed to the monetary programme outlined by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Canada would stabilise the Dollar on London, when Britain and America stabilised their exchanges. Canada agreed that the Tariff Truce should be maintained for the duration of the Conference, but the Truce perpetuating the existing conditions was not sufficient.

IRELAND'S URGE.

Senator Joseph Connolly, the Irish Free State Minister for Lands urged that no ideas and suggestions, however apparently impracticable, should be ruled out. He pointed out in this connection that the report of the Preparatory Committee declared that bi-metallism must be regarded as impracticable. He said that the Report in the main showed a tendency to express a judgment and leaned almost completely to conventions.

OUSTING MAN-POWER.

"The whole organism of the international exchange should be brought under international control of those who merely exploit it as a speculative or profit-making business."

Drawing attention to the continuous diminution of labour content in production, he said that the whole problem of the readjustment of labour must be considered and the Conference must aim at recasting the basis of the economic life from social and human standpoint.

A profit of £2,259,109 was made last year by the £20,000,000 Paisley sewing cotton company of J. and P. Coats.

This is an increase og £234,746 over the figure of the previous year and £449,257 more than for 1930.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 15.

Previous closing	4.10
To-day's opening	4.12 1/4
To-day's closing	4.06 1/8

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 15.

Previous closing	4.13 3/4
To-day's closing	4.05 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY

New York, June 15.

Previous closing	9.27
To-day's opening	9.23
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	8.85
Difference	—.42

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	205-0-0
July/August	223-8-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY

Liverpool, June 15.

Previous closing	5.97
To-day's opening	6.00
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing	5.99
Difference	plus .02

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

London, June 15.

Spot	19-9/16
Difference	plus 1/8
Forward	19-5/8
Difference	plus 3/16

FRANC RATE.

Paris, June 15.

To-day's opening	85 15/16
Previous closing	86-1/32
To-day's closing	86 5/32

GOLD

Bombay, June 15.

Ready	30-2-0
Sovereign	19-9-0

SILVER

Bombay, June 15.

Ready	57-15-0
1st Settlement	57-15-0
2nd Settlement	58-11-0

Loan rate is 80.

COMMONS PASS GOVT. OF INDIA AMENDMENT BILL

New Undersecretary Of State Explains Why Time Limit Was Not Fixed For Extended Period Of Present Legislatures

LONDON, June 15.

The House of Commons considered the Government of India Amendment Bill which has already been passed in the House of Lords.

Mr. Butler said that while some members might think it wrong to imagine that consideration of vitally important problems involved in the Indian constitutional reform would be finished within a period when councils might be expected to terminate their normal life, without wishing to forecast in anyway the period which the consideration of reforms might take, or interfere in any way with the discretion of Parliament, some decision must be taken in a reasonably near future.

"TENDENCIOUS PROCEDURE."

Mr. Butler declared that he thought it inadvisable that there should be upheaval during the period of financial stringency and uncertainty. As regards criticism that powers sought in the Bill were too general, the Government thought that introduction of a particular time limit would be tendencious. If they inserted a short time limit, it might be thought that they were prejudging time when Parliament might decide their policy. On the other hand if they inserted a longer period Indians who looked to Parliament to reach decision might doubt whether we intended to come to any decision at all.

RIGHT OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Butler thought that taking of general povers was the most sensible way to deal with contingency. If any unforeseen matters arose, the situation must be reviewed. The Government did not intend that Governors should hold these general powers for an indefinite period. Mr. Butler pointed out that Viceroy held similar powers in connection with Central Legislature and had already extended life of Central Assembly. The measure did not seek to fetter in any way the liberty of the House to decide a vital problem. The Bill left Parliament freer to continue discussion in an atmosphere uninterrupted by election in India.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Butler said that, he was glad to see that at least one Indian paper considered that the intervening period might be used for developing those changes in administration and social reform within the competence of the present Legislatures. If Councils co-operated with local Governments in forwarding the task of nation-building which nowhere in the world was more important than in India, they would certainly be able to do so in an atmosphere free from uncertainty as regards the life of Councils.

OPPOSITION DOES NOT OPPOSE!

Major Attlee said that Opposition did not oppose the second reading. It recognised that under the present conditions, it was necessary to continue the life of the Provincial Councils. It also recognised that it was not intended that the Bill should be used for anything else except to overcome the transitional period. The Labour Party would have preferred a limitation of the definite period, but recognised difficulty as the times differed in the various Provinces.

"PREPOSTEROUS."

Sir Isaac Foot, Liberal, agreed that it would be preposterous, while the representatives of the Indian public opinion were in England, that there should be turmoil and disturbances arising from elections in India.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING

The Bill passed the second reading without division after the twelve minutes' discussion.—Reuter.

Indian Colonisation Scheme

Union Of South Africa Appoints Committee To Explore Possibilities In Other Countries

CAPE TOWN, June 15.

Minister of Interior, Mr. Hofmeyr, announced in the Assembly to-day the appointment of a departmental committee of four members to investigate the scheme of colonisation in other countries of Indians from South Africa and India.

He added that the South African Indian community would be represented on the Committee the appointment of which had the concurrence of the Indian Government.—Reuter.

SIMLA COMMUNIQUE

SIMLA, June 15.

It will be remembered that as a result of the conference held in Cape Town early in 1932 between representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa, it was agreed that the Government of India would co-operate with the Union Government in exploring the possibilities of a colonisation scheme of settling Indians both from India and South African in other countries and that in this investigation which at the time it was expected would take place during the course of 1932 a representative of the Indian community in South Africa would, if the community so desired, be associated.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The Union Government have now decided to appoint a committee to undertake a preliminary investigation in South Africa with the following terms of reference:

"To undertake a preliminary investigation in South Africa in connection with the proposal set forth in paragraph three of the Agreement arrived at by the 1932 Round Table Conference for exploration of the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians both from India and South Africa in other countries and to report as to the country or countries in which a further investigation as to the successful operation of such a scheme might advantageously be made, having regard to the political, climatic and economic conditions in such country or countries and to the extent to which Indians in the Union would participate therein."

The Committee will consist of Mr. James Young, ex-Chief Magistrate, Johannesburg, Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, M.P. and Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs. A representative of the South African Indian community will also be invited to be a member of the Committee.

SCOPE OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee has been appointed by the Union Government and its activities will be limited to reporting within its terms of reference as to the possibilities of Indians in the Union participating in any scheme of colonization in countries which the Committee might recommend as suitable for investigation as to the successful operation of the colonisation scheme. The recommendations of the committee will be communicated to the Government of India for consideration and no decision as regards the countries where such exploration should be undertaken or personnel or terms of reference of the commission to which such investigation, if decided upon, would be entrusted will be taken until the recommendations of the Committee now appointed by the Union Government have been considered by the Government of India.

Meanwhile, the Government of India have informed the Union Government that their Agent and his staff will be at the disposal of that Government and the Committee now appointed for giving such informal help as might lie in their power.—A. P.

TREMBLE OF SATTA GAMBLE

(Continued From Page 6.)

public by hawking of "opening finals" till after midnight has been appositely described by "Observer" in one of your recent issues.

THE BULKY BANIA.

The richest harvest reaped without the least efforts is that of the Bania cotton broker. Unlike cotton brokerage which needs the utmost energy and yet yields a small percentage of commission, here he finds more money while leisurely seated at a table for few hours of the night; hence he gives out 3 to 4 per cent. commission to sub-bookies.

No capital and no risks, yet one who receives bets and deposits them with a Bania in Sheikh Memon Street may earn 3 to 15 rupees a night, with the result that a number of shop-keepers hitherto carrying on legitimate trade are turning to this line of ingenious commerce. But, alas, who contributes towards the flourish of this trade? The poor workman his sweat, the middle classman his salary, the housewife her domestic peace and tranquility, the unemployed his clothes and other valuable articles, if any, or his prestige staked with Pathans or Marwaris. Last and most cruel to mention are the school-going children their books and school fees—All to acquire riches, but who has?

I have heard of suicides, due to financial difficulties, assaults and street affrays for recovery of loans, domestic servants' elopement with employers' cash, misappropriation of money and forgery of cheques by those employed in offices, thefts and cheatings. I have also heard of beggars handling hundreds and thousands of rupees but for a few moments but I have not heard of a single poor become rich through this charm—Have you my respectful reader?

HAIL BOMBAY POLICE.

We are told our brave and dexterous police who boast of having cowed down the powerful and well organised Congress Movement are unable to cope with the crafty devices contrived by bet-receivers. Perhaps they need more powers like Special Ordinances but these are not difficult of promulgation.

In sympathising with these custodians of peace and order let us not forget that they know each and every gambling den in the city and when they will have completely captured these caves and erased the very name of "satta" from the clear sheet of Bombay let us not fail to join the chorus of "Alleluiah!"

"TOMAHAWK."

SOCIAL AND OFFICIAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left Kirkee for Bombay.

Mr. H. Dow arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

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JIVARAJ MEHTA'S ALLOWANCES

Commissioner Replies To Audit Objections

Says Government Circular Has No Retrospective Effect, And Hence No Need To Take Legal Opinion On It

The question of leave allowances drawn by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean, K. E. M. Hospital, about which objection was raised by the Municipal auditors, was finally settled by the Standing Committee at their meeting on Thursday afternoon.

They approved the Commissioner's report recommending the payment of the allowances up to 7th May 1933.

AUDIT OBJECTION.

It will be recalled that on the 3rd May last, the Municipal auditors in drawing attention of the Standing Committee stated:

"With reference to Government Circular, General Department, dated the 16th February 1933, to the effect that no Municipal Officer or servant who has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for any offence by a criminal court shall be allowed while in jail to draw any pay or allowances from the Municipality, we beg most respectfully to request that the Standing Committee and the Corporation will be pleased to pass orders as to whether the leave allowances drawn by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean, King Edward Memorial Hospital, every month should continue to be passed in audit as heretofore or whether they should be stopped, if so, from what date? We enquired of the Chief Accountant who is of opinion that the orders do not apply to the Bombay Municipality. However, the allowance for March paid in April 1933 has been held by us under objection pending receipt of final orders and due provision being made in the Municipal Service Regulations to meet such cases."

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Standing Committee referred this matter to the Municipal Commissioner for report, who in his letter dated 6th June 1933 stated:

"With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 1362, dated 10th May 1933, forwarding for my remarks a copy of a letter, dated 3rd May 1933, from the Municipal Auditors, enquiring whether in view of Government Circular, General Department, No. 2113, dated 16th February 1933, the leave allowances drawn by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean, King Edward Memorial Hospital, should be passed in audit as heretofore or stopped, and, if so, from what date, I have the honour to say that leave of absence for an aggregate period of one year, 2 months and 5 days upto 7th May 1933 was granted to Dr. Mehta by Standing Committee Resolution No. 1553, dated 25th May 1932. The circular referred to by the Auditors was issued about ten months later; and there is nothing in it to show that it is intended to have retrospective effect. So far at any rate as the period of leave prior to 16th February 1933 is concerned, no objection can therefore be taken to the payment of the allowances due in respect of it. As regards the subsequent period between 16th February 1933 and 7th May 1933, I am of opinion that as the leave was granted long before the date of the circular, the payment of the allowances for the latter period also cannot be reasonably held to fall within the terms of the circular. I suggest that the Municipal Auditors may be informed accordingly."

NO RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT.

The committee approved of the Commissioner's letter and forwarded the same to the Municipal Auditors for their information.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala asked the Commissioner if he had taken legal opinion.

The Commissioner replied that there was no necessity of a legal opinion, as there was no question of law involved in the matter. The Government sent the circular as they thought there were some public bodies who were making payments, and it was a reminder to them that they would be doing thereby an unfriendly act. There was no question of law.

The committee approved of the Commissioner's report.

CORPORATION ADJOURNED

Mayor Condoles And Congratulates

The meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect for the death of Mr. Gustadji D. Billimoria.

At the outset, Dr. M. C. Javle, the Mayor, welcomed Dr. D. N. Saher and Mr. B. N. Karanja, the new elected councillors from A Ward and congratulated Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim on his being decorated with the title of M.B.E. on King's birthday. He then referred to the death of Mr. H. A. Acworth which occurred at Malvern on 19th May last, who was Municipal Commissioner from 1890-95 and carried out many useful and valuable works for this city, prominent among which were carrying into completion the Tansa Works and the establishment of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga.

The Mayor then referred to the sad death of Mr. G. D. Billimoria which took place on 3rd June in Poona. Mr. Billimoria, he said, was a self-made man. He was on the Corporation for more than seven years, and in his death, the Corporation lost a useful councillor.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram then moved the resolution of condolence and adjournment of the meeting which was seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in supporting the proposition said the late Mr. Billimoria voted not by communal prejudices, but according to his own conviction.

The resolution was carried standing as a mark of respect to the deceased and the Corporation adjourned till Monday.

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YORKSHIRE PLAY HAVOC

Northants Dismissed For 27 On A Tricky Wicket

SUTCLIFFE SCORES CENTURY IN BRILLIANT STYLE

LONDON, June 14.

Macaulay whose brilliant bowling against Lancashire is still remembered, again startled the cricket world by dismissing 7 Northants batsmen for 5 runs. His final figures were 14 overs, 7 maidens, 9 runs, 7 wickets, while Verity returned an analysis of 13 overs, 8 maidens, 15 runs, 3 wickets. Wicket falls were as follows: 12 for 1, 14 for 2, 14 for 3, 14 for 4, 16 for 5, 16 for 6, 27 for 7, 22 for 8, 22 for 9 and 27 for 10.

There were five ducks in the innings, and Snowden was top-scorer with 10. Macaulay's slow spinners were unplayable on a pitch which was recovering from the effects of rain. He has taken more wickets than any other bowler, his present figures being 468 overs, 209 maidens, 720 runs, 75 wickets, that is to say, an average of 9.6 runs per wicket.

This is the second time that Yorkshire has dismissed Northants for 27 the last occasion being 1908. The wicket was still tricky when Yorks went in to bat. They lost 2 wickets for 21 runs. Then Sutcliffe going in scored 113, giving an exhibition of splendid driving. He sent Jupp six times over the ropes, collecting 64 runs from eight of his overs.

Cutting and driving particularly well, Sutcliffe hit ten 6's in all. —Reuter's Special.

NORTHANTS OUT FOR 27 RUNS

Macaulay Takes 7 Wickets For 9

LONDON, June 14.

Following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Somerset at Lord's:—

Somerset 253 (Case 55, Robins 5 for 102).

Surrey vs. Warwickshire at the Oval:—

Warwick 353 for six (Bates 72, Santall 71).

Sussex vs. Essex at Horsham:—

Essex 259 (Taylor 56, Nichols 73, Cornford 6 for 66). Sussex 73 for two.

Gloucestershire vs. Glamorgan at Gloucester:—Gloucester 389 for four (Hammond 205 not out, Nearle 69).

Northamptonshire vs. Yorkshire at Kettering:—

Northants 27 (Macaulay 7 for 9, Verity 3 for 15).

Yorkshire 301 (Sutcliffe 113, Barber 69, Jupp 6 for 99). Northants 13 for 1.

Notts vs. Hampshire at Nottingham: Hampshire 254 (Bailey 91).

Kent vs. Lancashire at Tonbridge:—Lancs 312 for 8 (Hopwood 119, Iddon 132).

Leicestershire vs. Worcestershire at Leicester:—Leicester 351 for nine (Berry 75, Riddington 35).

Derbyshire vs. West Indies at Derby:— West Indies 281 (Headley 58, Sealey 58, Mitchell 4 for 93). Derby 88 for 2 (Smith 51 not out).—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NAVY BILL

Government To Bring In Old Scheme In New Form

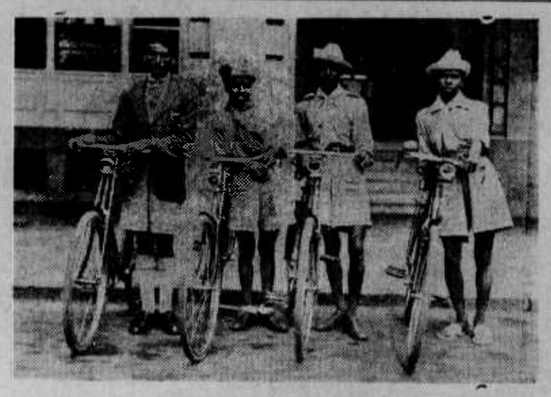
SIMLA, June 15.

It is understood that the Government of India in the Army Department is contemplating to revive the bill for the creation of any Indian Navy, and if there is a broad basis of acceptance, to introduce legislation either in the September session or in the anticipated special session in November.

It will be recalled that the Government Bill on the subject introduced in February 1928 was turned down by the Legislative Assembly on the ground inter alia that control will not be in the hands of the legislature. The Government Bill to be introduced is expected to represent improvements felt necessary in the 1928 bill in order to ensure the support of public opinion.—A. P.

A sheep dragged from a pond at Lincoln apparently dead was revived by artificial respiration.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has issued an order making the stunning of edible frogs with a humane killer compulsory before preparations for cooking them are begun.



Four Rover Scouts from Ujjain who are on a 1,500 miles tour, arrived in Bombay yesterday via Poona, after covering a distance of 850 miles in twenty days with balts.

Left to Right: BhanwerLal, Soovalal, Narainlal and Goverdhanlal.

GOLD CUP RACE

Fox Hunter Comes First Followed By Orpan And Nitsichin

LONDON, June 15.

The Gold Cup run at Ascot today over a distance of two miles four furlongs resulted as follows:—

FOX HUNTER 1
ORPAN 2
NITSICHIN 3

Ten ran. The race was won by one length. Five lengths separated Second and third.

The following were the starting prices:—

25/1 against Fox Hunter, 7/2 Orpen, and 15/2 Nitsichin.—Reuter's Special.

AGA KHAN'S FIRST JOCKEY.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 15.

E. C. Elliott has been retained as Aga Khan's first jockey for the next season.

BOMBAY TAKES UP LEAD

Abdur Rahman's Assurance To Dr. Alam

LAHORE, June 15.

The Anti-Communal League started by Dr. Alam has received further impetus as is indicated by the following letter received by him from Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha, President Anti-Communal League, Bombay.

You will be pleased to learn that we have also started an Anti-Communal League here, as you would learn from the various newspapers. For the present a provisional body has been formed but the day is not far off when we shall be able to make it a powerful organisation.

First, we shall organise it for Bombay proper and its suburb and then launch a virulent propaganda throughout the presidency. We are quite confident of uprooting the religious fanatism and destroying the communal fortresses built by the selfish people, I mean, Mullas and Pundits, for purposes foul nefarious. It is now high time that your scheme be taken up in every part of the unfortunate land. It is the only solution for the Hindu-Muslim unity problem. Unsuccessful conferences only aggravate the situation which only needs practical work. Eloquent speeches and nicely worded lengthy statements, won't solve it. As a matter of fact, we congratulate you on the right lead and assure you of every possible support from this province. But pray stick on. Stumbling blocks are, of course, many in our way, but we shall very soon turn them into the stepping stones. We shall soon have what we long cherish, desire and deserve.—A. P.

R. N. CHAWLA, the Indian airman who is planning a round-the-world flight.

FOR UPLIFT OF BHILS

Sheth Bhandari's Gift Of Rs. 20 Per Month To Ashram

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 14.

The boys of the Bhil Ashram of Amritpura have arrived here. They are gave demonstrations. In Magdals spear knives swords lathis Yogasanas in Vyayam songs and some small dialogues in Hindi.

Then Pt. Kalidas Arya gave in short history of the Bhil community and also about the establishment of the Bhil Ashram. He said, the Bhils are poor but true Hindus. They should be weared from violence and properly educated.

Then Seth Bhandariji promised to give Rs. 20 per month to the Ashram for a year

OKHA PORT, June 15.

S.S. Werdenfels, Line Hansa, Agents Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee, Port Okha, arrived at Port Okha on 13th instant with 112 tons of cargo and left on the 14th instant for Bedi Bunder with 105 tons of Magnsium drums for Rotterdam, 100 tons of Rape seeds and 150 tons cotton bales for Ghent.—Reuter.

GRAVE IRREGULARITIES IN LOCAL FUND ACCOUNTS

Instances Of Embezzlements' Misappropriations, Short Credits & Overpayments Figure Prominently In Annual Report Of Audit Department

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The annual report of the Local Audit Department for the year 1931-32 states that there were 753 accounts under audit during the year. Of these 155 were municipal funds, 27 district local board funds, 220 taluka local board funds, 20 nursing association funds, three trust funds, six educational funds, three port funds and 18 High Court funds. The rest were of a miscellaneous character.

The financial position of no less than 46 municipalities is reported to be unsound. Of these 19 had an excess of expenditure over income during the year. The finances of the Broach Municipality continued bad. No new sources of income were explored, while expenditure continued to be in excess of income.

The total arrears of taxes and dues on March 31, 1931 amounted to Rs. 28.12 lakhs as compared with Rs. 22.71 lakhs in the preceding year.

"UNAUTHORISED."

The Broach Municipality illegally spent Rs. 359 on an address to Dr. Chandulal and others who had been released from jail in 1931 against a sum of Rs. 300 voted by the board. The resolution itself was "ultra vires" as it was not supported by two-thirds of the councillors. The Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Sangamner, Poona and Belgaum Municipalities are reported to have incurred expenditure in connection with the purchase and hoisting of the 'national' flag on municipal buildings. Recovery of the amounts thus spent has been ordered by the auditor. The Bulsar Municipality presented a sum of Rs. 101 to Mr. Gandhi to assist him in the civil disobedience movement a purpose not authorised by the Act.

GRAVE IRREGULARITIES.

Referring to the neglect of rate payers' interests, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts says that the Broach Municipality suffered a loss of Rs. 3,000 by its failure to take advantage of the orders sanctioning the levy of a terminal tax soon after it was sanctioned by Government. Great slackness was noticed in the case of Nadiad where the municipality did not revise the assessment lists for several years, though this omission had been pointed out by the auditor to the municipality for the last four years. In Ahmednagar though 291 permissions were granted to construct new houses or to repair the existing ones between 1929-1931, the increase in assessment was only Rs. 3-6-0, which indicated that a number of houses were not assessed as soon as they became liable.

Though 1,112 unauthorised encroachments were brought to the notice of the Pandharpur Municipality as far back as 1929, no effective steps have been taken against the persons concerned, who realised income during fairs by such encroachments.

EMBEZZLEMENTS & OVER PAYMENTS

The accounts of district local boards also revealed a number of important irregularities. Examples are given of cases in which members took unnecessary journeys for the sake of obtaining travelling allowance and a number of instances of embezzlements, misappropriations, short credits and over-payments are quoted. The embezzlements have shown a tendency to increase. This is due not to defects in the system of accounting but to entire lack of effective supervision.

Many irregularities are recorded in the rerport in regard to the public works expenditure of local bodies. In Pandharpur, where the municipality spends over Rs. 50,000 a year on works, the public works department is run by an unqualified maistry.

ACCUMULATION OF ARREARS OF TAXES.

In reviewing the report of the Examiner Government have invitel the attention of the Commissioners to the serious accumulation of arrears of taxes and other dues in many municipalities which show a total increase of 25 per cent. over the previous year's figures. This is a most disquieting feature of municipal administration, says the Government Review. The Commissioners have been requested to take early and effective steps to reduce these arrears.

The attention of the Commissioners has also been drawn to the numerous instances of disregard of rate-payers' interests, embezzlements, short credits, etc, and investigations have been ordered.

Government have also directed the Commissioners to take the necessary action regarding the numerous other irregularities reported by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

INDIAN STUDENTS FOR EUROPE

First Batch Will Leave By S. S. Naldera

Twenty-four students and professors from the Delhi and Punjab Universities will sail by the s.s. "Naldera" on Saturday, the 17th inst., under the leadership of Mr. P. D. Runganadhan, Secretary for Indian Students abroad.

The following Universities will be visited by the group during their three months' tour:—London, Oxford, Cambridge, Brussels, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Salsburg, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, Lyons and Marseilles.

The party will return to India at the end of September.

This is the first of a series of educational tours organised by the International Student Service. The second tour will be next April for students and professors from Bombay and Madras Universities.

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PANDEMONIUM IN CAWNPORE DISTRICT BOARD MEETING

Opposition Tables No-Confidence Motion On Chair As Protest Against His Conduct

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, June 15.

Large crowds both from the District and the City had gathered at noon to-day in and around the District Board Office, as two resolutions based on party squabbles were tabled for discussion.

The first ran: "Resolved that Pt. Shri Ratna Shukla be removed from the Chairmanship and Membership of the Education Sub-committee of the District Board, as his presence there as such is injurious not only to the Committee, but also to the public in general."

The second was: 'Resolved that the co-opted membership of Messrs. Rambharoseial Sabhuddin Ahmad and Umashankar Dikshit and Mrs. Kalika Prasad Bhatnagar on the Education Sub-committee is hereby cancelled, as their presence therein in this capacity is injurious to the Committee and the public."

For last several days, brisk canvassing had been going as under Sub-clause 19 of Section 63-A of the District Boards Act, it is necessary to have a clear majority of the Board before a resolution of 'No-confidence' can be passed. It was, however, known this morning that the supporters of the motion could not secure the minimum of 19 votes necessary. Some of the members who had at first given their names in favour of the resolutions had withdrawn their support.

The Press Gallery was full, in spite of difficulty to get permits, to enter the premises which were heavily guarded by a large posse of police.

PANDEMONIUM.

The proceedings began at 12 noon when 32 members were present, including the Chairman. Four members were absent. On the resolution being moved, only 17 members and the Chairman raised their hands.

The Chairman, however, declared that 19 voted for the motion. So pandemonium prevailed, and police aid had to be requisitioned.

The members appealed for recounting, but to no avail. The same drama was re-enacted for the second resolution.

The Chairman in suport of his verdict stated that Mr. Lalla Singh had voted with him.

But interviewed by press correspondents on the spot the latter stated he did not.

OPPOSITION REJOINDER.

14 members of the Board have issued a statement to the press saying that the declaration made by the Chairman is absolutely wrong. They have also addressed the following telegram to the Government:—

"We, the following fourteen members of the District Board beg to inform the Government that we did not vote for resolutions for the removal of the Chairman and Co-opted Members of the Education Committee. Thirty-two members, including the Chairman were present, and 17 members and the Chairman raised their hands in favour of resolution which did not secure the requisite majority under the Act. The Chairman dishonestly declared that 19 members voted in favour of resolutions".

COUNTER MOVE.

An offshot of yesterday's resolutions in the District Board is a motion of 'No-confidence' sent up against the present Chairman Chowdhry Pearey Lal Katiyar signed by 19 members of the Board.

A telegram, it is learnt, has been sent to the Government requesting that the Chairman be urged to bring it up for discussion at an early date.

GOVERNOR'S VIEW CONSIDERED

Uganda Council To Have Second Indian Member

(Special Cable).
LONDON, June 14.

Steps are being taken to give effect to the view of the Governor of Uganda, that it will be in the interests of the Protectorate generally, to have the advice of a second Indian member of the Legislative Council, stated Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Leister replying to a question in the House of Commons.

JUTE SHARES RULE FIRM

Moderate Business In Teas: Coals Steady

CALCUTTA, June 15.

In Share Market to-day Jute Shares ruled firm and good business resulted at advancing rates. Coals were steady. In Teas moderate business was put through at advancing rates. In Miscellaneous Sugars were marked down further while Indian Wood Products were marked up further. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 80/8; 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 94/4; 5 per cent. Loan 1940-43 104/8; 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 109/8 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1,210 small lot.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj 83.

Cottons:—Cawnpore 1/2; Kesoram 3/10.

Coals:—Burma Dehemo 3/14; Pench Valley 31; Standard 24/6.

Jutes:—Albion 276/8 small lot; Alliance 315 small lot; Anglo-India 366/8; Auckland 193 small lot, Bally 161; Barnagore 152; Belvederes 393; Budge Budge 370; Cheviot 213/3 small lot; Clive 27/12; Dalhousie 392 small lot; Delta 407/8 small lot; Empire 39/8 small lot; Fort William 226/8 small lot; Gourepore 363 small lot; Howrah 52/8, Kamarhatty 494; Kanknarrah 467 small lot; Lansdowne 151 small lot; Lothian 298 small lot; National 23; Northbrook 52; Orient 230/8; Presidency 5/13; Reliance 72/12 small lot; Soorah pref. 111.

Teas:—Bishnauth 20/4; Central Cachar 81/8. Dauracherra 9/8; Dimakusi 21/10; Hattikhira 17; Jutlibari 14/14; Kaliti 9/4; Lackatoorah 16/12; Northwestern Cachar 235/8 ex div.; Patrakola ordy. 727; Telatpara ord. 302 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar 34; Carew & Co. 15/8; Murree Brewery 167 cum div., New Savan 15/12; Ryam 46/4; Samastipur 16/4; Bengal Timber Trading pref. 137; Howrah Oil 10/4 small lot; Burma Corporation 9/7; Benares Electric 12; Burn & Co. ord. 137 small lot; B I Corporation ord. As. 15; B I Corporation pref. 109. Dunlop Rubber pref. 105; Indian Wood products 34.—A. P.

NAZIS MEDDLE IN AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS

Much Anxiety Caused in Great Britain Declares "The Times"

LONDON, June 14.

"The Times" this morning makes a vigorous comment on the recent events in Austria. It says, the "Situation caused by the interference of the German National Socialist Party in the internal affairs of Austria, has aroused much anxiety in Great Britain.

It is pointed out that numerous incidents such as the languages used by Doctor Frank, the Bavarian Minister of Education, both before and during his visit to Austria, and the virtual embargo placed by the Government of the Reich on German tourist traffic with Austria, have strengthtened the impression that this interference is delibrately supported by the German Government.

Further more it is believed that some of the political crimes committed in Austrian territory have been the work of German Nazis of a violent type not a few of whom are known to have entered Austria during the last six weeks.

These indications that the all-powerful German Nazi party is attempting to exploit the quarrel between the pro-Austrian Christian Socialists and the pro-German National Socialists of Austria in German interests, have caused great anxiety. The situation has for some days attracted the critical attention of other newspapers.—B. O. W.

INDIAN DELEGATES HOME SICK

Select Committee Proceedings To Be Speeded Up

LONDON, June 15.

As yet it is impossible to forecast the probable duration of the proceedings of the Select Committee. The desire that the work should nt be protracted by any avoidable delay, would appear to be indicated by the decision to hold more frequent sessions.

The impression appears to prevail in some quarters that the delegates from India are desirous of returning to India about the end of July.

It is understood therefore that it has been decided to inform the chairman of the Select Committee on behalf of the British Indian delegation, that the latter are ready to stay in London as long as it may be necessary to complete the work.—Reuter's Special.

DAY-TO-DAY SITTINGS OF JOINT

List Of Men & Associations To Be Examined

LONDON, June 15.

The Select Committee trying to speed up the hearing of evidence has arranged to sit on Monday afternoon and also on morning and afternoon of four following days.

It is expected that witnesses on Monday will be Col. J. F. Wedgwood, Member of the House of Commons; on Tuesday Indian Police Association and representatives of Chamber of Princes and Landowners' Association; on Thursday Indian States, Kashmir and Cochin, and Sir Louis Stewart, and on Friday All India Association of European Government Servants.—Reuter.

MADRAS, June 13.

Pandit Vidyasagar Pandya has been declared elected as a member of the Lagislative Assembly by the Madras Indian Commerce Constituency.—A P.

A seven-year-old girl at Escanaba, Michigan, wanted a real doll, so she stole a six-month-old baby from a perambulator in front of a shop.

HINDU MAHA SABHA'S REJOINDER TO SETALVAD

Secretary Asserts Sabha Is Only Next To Congress In Commanding Largest Following In Country

The General Secretary, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, had written a reply to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, in reply to his letter to Dr. B. S. Moonje, in the course of which he says:

May I tell you that it is not only not true that the Hindu Maha Sabha has no following and is confined mainly to the U. P. and the Punjab but, that, it is the only institution next after the Congress commanding the largest following in the country and the Hindu community. And just as the Congress does not cease to represent the country, although many a distinguished and educated Indian of your type does not find it convenient to come into it, similarly, the Hindu Maha Sabha does not cease to represent the entire Hindu community, whose just cause it has espoused and fought for fearlessly, against the heaviest odds and the unpatriotic opposition of Hindus during the last so many years of its greatest trial.

CHALLENGE.

I challenge you to disprove my proposition and invite you to come round with me into the country and witness some of its provincial and other conferences either in the remote corners of Bengal and Assam or in the Punjab, U. P., C. P., Gujrat, Sind or any other part of the country where disillusionment might come to you after witnessing Hindu in their tens of thousands flock to them anxious for the amelioration of the unfortunate condition to which they have been reduced by the bargaining policy of erring Nationalists like you on the one hand, and the Government on the other.

What is the fault of the Hindu Maha Sabha but this,—that it has opposed all communal pacts and agreements and stood unreservedly for Joint Electorates and open competition in the matter of appointment.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

I would invite you, if you have time to come round for a tour in the country and see for yourself the hundreds of institutions which the Hindu Maha Sabha and its Provincial and local branches are running in the shape of schools, orphanages, widows' homes, etc., for the revival of the Hindu community and the country.

May I ask you in the end what would be your reply to your countrymen if they were to turn round and say that had not persons like you proceeded to the First Round Table Conference at a time when widespread repression was going on in the country and the Congress had declared a boycott of the Round Table Conference the Government would have yielded far more than what it would have been done had Doctor Moonje and Mr. Jayakar acted up to your advice.

Is it not dignified and desirable, therefore, to hold one's peace, rather than descend to flinging mud on veteran politicians and representative institutions? As your rejoinder has appeared in the press, I am sending a copy of this letter to the press also.

RENTERS MAKE AWAY WITH HOUSEOWNER'S JEWELLERY

LAHORE, June 14.

A rather unsual case of theft has been reported to the police by Bawa Harcharan Dass, Barrister residing in Gowalmandi, Lahore. The theft is reported to have been committed yesterday morning when the inmates had gone out for a walk. It is stated that two youngmen rented the house next to that of Bawa Harcharandass a few days ago. In the morning when the inmates of Bawa Harcharandass' house were out the neighbouring tenants broke through the intervening wall and removed some ornaments, cash, a gold watch and a postal pass book. They came back to their own house, locked it and have been at large since. The Gowalmandi police are investigating.—A.P.

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Engineering And Textile Section

YARN TESTING METHODS

Reliability Of Ballistic Test As Sure Guide To Quality Of Yarn

(By B. B. JOSHI, L.T.M. (Hons.).

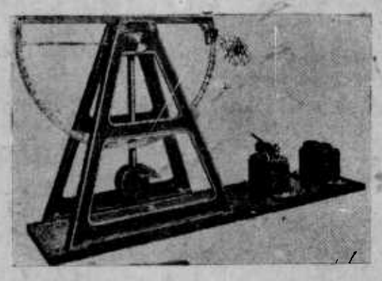
The necessity of scientific testing in cotton mills cannot be over-emphasised and among various tests that a cotton mill is required to carry out on cotton, yarn, chemicals and other textile materials, yarn testing plays a very important part inasmuch as it is the surest guide (1) to judge the quality of the cotton mixing, (2) to ascertain the correctness of settings, etc., of machines in different processes through which a mixing has to pass before yarn is obtained, and (3) to determine its limitations and suitability as regards its weaving quality in a desired fabric.

There are three yarn testing methods, namely, Lea Testing, Single thread Testing, and Ballistic Testing, which is a very recent introduction. The first method is very favourable with cotton mills as it is very simple and universally popular, and can be carried out even by unskilled labour, with comparatively small sampling error. It is further possible to determine the counts from the same lea tested for strength. This method is generally used in testing laboratories supplemented by the second method of single thread testing. Ballistic testing has been considered as the best method of testing yarns and fabrics by experts who are of opinion that it should be introduced as a routine testing method. The Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee has also introduced this method since the last two years, and published a technologcal bulletin, Series B. No. 12, in November 1930 on "A study of Comparative Results for Lea Single thread, and Ballistic Tests on yarns from Standard Indian Cottons." It is necessary therefore, to examine how far the existing arrangements of lea testing in cotton mills are efficient and then to find out whether any of the two methods, if substituted for the first one, or supplemented along with the first one, would improve the conditions of cotton mills so far as testing is concerned with practically the same expenditure and staff determined in the manner described above.

The work of carrying out the above testing operations in many cotton mills is left to persons ignorant regarding the utility and importance of yarn testing. It will be noted, therefore, that the results as obtained by such persons may not lead one to real conclusions as regards the practical quality of yarn as there is every likelihood of factors such as (1) the speed of testing machine driven by hand, (2) uneven and jerky motion to the lea under test on account of hand driving and (3) position of yarn over hooks of the machine after the lea is tensioned, being neglected at times instead of being properly controlled, during testing. Another factor which is generally absent in a testing room is humidity. Yarn is spun and woven in places where there is some arrangement for controlling relative humidity and temperature but when yarn is tested at a place where there is no humidity it is rather difficult to judge the quality of yarn and the results it will give in further processes of manufacture.

NOT A COMPLETE GUIDE.

It must be pointed out here that lea testing has its own defects. In actual process of winding, warping, slasher sizing and weaving the strength of the individual thread is affected. The breakage of a single thread leaves other threads unaffected. In a lea test one length of yarn is under test and the breakage of a single thread affects the portion of yarn near the place of breaking so that when lea is broken in few places it cannot withstand any further load. It will be seen, therefore that lea testing cannot be considered a complete guide to the behaviour of the yarn in practical processes even if it carried out very minutely and accurately without allowing any of the defects to persist as shown above. But whether it is possible to discard this method of lea testing or nor is question difficult to decide. Regarding lea testing with special reference to cotton mills the technological bulletin referred to above issued by the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, states that "the lea test is unlikely to lose its popularity or discarded in favour of some new test unless this can show undoubted advantages; a test which appears only slightly superior to the lea test is hardly likely to find a ready adoption." Until it is found out that any new testing method is superior in all respects, cotton mills cannot change the existing method however defective it may be.



Ballistic Testing Machine.

LEA TESTING.

In order to judge the quality of yarn, cotton mills test yarns for stretch, strength, and actual counts. To determine these, the use is made of deadweight lever yarn testing machine driven by hand and an accurate yarn weighing balance, these being the most common apparatus favoured by cotton mills. One lea of 120 yards is tested for stretch and strength on the yarn testing machine which consists of a shaft to which weight lever and a roller are attached. The upper hook is attached to level roller by a strip of tempered steel spring.The lower hook is designed in such a way that the pull is in vertical line and it is so arranged in the lower tube that there is no liability of the yarn getting caught in the revolving screw. To make a test the lea of yarn is placed upon the hooks and as the lower hook travels downwards, the weight lever rises on a quadrant rack in which the catches at the end of the level engage and hold the level and dial pointer stationary at breaking point, until released. The stretch of the yarn before breaking is indicated by pointers attached to each hook on scales engraved on brass tubes. The indicated traverse of the upper hook is deducted from the traverse of the lower hook, the result being the amount of stretch of yarn. The testing instrument in cases of mills is driven by hand but it is also driven by an electric motor which gives more even and jerkless speed. The counts are determined by weighing the same lea whose strength and stretch is

Moscrop Single Thread Testing Machine.

SINGLE THREAD TESTING

Single thread testing does not possess any of the defects which are found in lea testing as explained, but its adoption by cotton mills would be uneconomical as a very little quantity of yarn would be tested and there would be greater irregularity in the results on account of this existing between individual one or two feet lengths of yarn under test. Again, for testing counts, other specimens must be made as usual on a wrap reel. Regarding single thread testing, the above bulletin states that "if it became the mill practice to use the single thread test instead of lea test twice as large as staff would be required to carry out four times as many tests and the proportion of the production tested would be reduced from one part in 9,000 to one part in 810.000. The only way to overcome this difficulty would be to use automatic single thread tester such as the Moscrop Testing Machine; this would enable the same staff to cope with about half the amount of material tested in the lea test; but the counts would have to be determined separately and no result would be obtained for yarn extension."

The Moscrop Single Thread Tester is designed to test quickly consecutive specimens of yarns from sample by means of a moving carriage which through the medium of jaws and clips, grips and breaks six threads at a time against the pull of springs. The breaking load of each thread at break is recorded by means of needle pricks on a sheet of square paper. The results of tests can readily be seen and the general variation of the results from the mean value obtained. The lengths under test are much shorter on most of the single thread testers and therefore show greater irregularity than when testing long lengths as the strength of the length is determined by its weakest point. It will be seen, therefore, that this method is not convenient and easy for cotton mills.

Deadweight Lever Yarn Tester.

BALLISTIC TEST.

To resemble the tensile strains

(Continued in column 6).

Kashmir's Cottage Textile Industries

Prof. Barker Pleads For Their Preservation And Improvement

Following on a visit to Peru to report on sheep-breeding and wool-growing there for the Peruvian Government Professor Aldred T. Barker, of Leeds University, in 1931 visited Kashmir at the request of the Maharajah's Government. One of his reports on the cottage textile industries of Kashmir and their prospective development is published. It is a document of much importance, not merely for its practical proposals for the development of cottage industries along modern industrial lines but as an account of primitive textile processes, of which it contains some of the best illustrations available, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

Professor Barker tries to suggest a course of industrial development for Kashmir which will combine some of the economic advantages of machine production with the independence and dignity of the individual craftsman. He would encourage the hand industries of spinning and weaving but improve economic conditions by the introduction of machinery to aid them. His suggestions are in some way a recapitulation of the early stages of Western evolution—the introduction of machine carding to provide slivers to be worked on the hand-spinning machines; the increase of the efficiency of the single spindle or the wheel by multiplying the number of spindles worked by each person (e. g., by the adoption of a 16-spindle jenny); the introduction of the fly-shuttle to increase the output of the handloom, and so on.

But he rejects the idea of imposing the European industdial system on the woollen industry, and argues that the final result should be not to suppress the craftsmanship of Kashmir but to supplement it by machinery where it can be used to real economic advantage.

PRIMITIVE PROCESSES.

In his account of the present state of the domestic textile industries in the East, Professor Barker points out that neither in India nor China is the wire-card used for the carding process, or, indeed, is there a carding process as we know it. Whether for wool in India or cotton in China the process seems to depend upon the vibration of a string—not unlike a stretched single fiddle-string—for its efficiency. The string is held in a large curiously shaped wooden bow, and, as it is brought into contact with the uncarded wool, is struck with an equally curiously shaped mallet and thus caused to vibrate. This vibration so affects the wool that the staple formation, which, although the wool may have been washed, up to this stage has been more or less maintained, is thoroughly broken up.

In combing, the comb is not much dissimilar from the mediaeval European type. The most common form of hand-spinning by men is by the simple spindle—the "Katwa,"—which can be carried about in the pocket. Where a population is stationary and the women are the spinners the Charkha wheel is used; its construction is very simple, the village joiner usually being capable of making a reasonably efficient wheel. Professor Barker compares the principles and mechanism of the various methods of hand-spinning with those of machine-spinning and suggests that "there are some beautiful mathematical problems presenting themselves for solution which may profoundly affect the evolution of spinning machinery in the future." His account of the weaving process is equally thorough and suggestive.

A COMPARISON.

The fine textile productions of Kashmir are described, and Professor Barker says that quality for quality and length for length the Kashmir hand-spinner may spin finer with less twist than either the woollen mule or worsted spinning frame. The hand-spun yarn will not be as regular in diameter as the machine-spun yarn; tests show that with the former the mean deviation of the diameter frequency curves is 17.3 per cent and with the latter 10.7 per cent. An interesting comparison is given of the relative production of the different methods of spinning. The Charkha wheel produces four times as much per hour as the Katwa single spindle and about as much as a mule spindle, which in terms of labour means that the machine spinner produces from 300 to 600 times as much as the wheel spinner. The advantage in production of the power loom over the handloom is less great—from two to four times as much according to class of work.

(The report is published at 8s. by Professor A.T. Barker, the University of Leeds, for the Government of the Maharajah of Kashmir.)

METALLIZATION

Egyptians Practised Metal Coating Art 5,000 Years Ago

Metal coating processes date back 5,000 years, when Egyptians practised the art of gold coating, A Van Winsen, of the National Research Council, Ottawa, stated in his address on "Metallization" before a meeting of the American Society for Steel Treatign. He pointed out, other substances rials with protective coats. Metallization is the more recent development used profitably as protection against corrosion due to atmospheric attack.

The amount of iron wasted away by corrosion is enormous Mr. Van Winsen said, with tabulated economic losses of 2-1/4 billions of dollars yearly in the United States, according to statstics of the Dupont Corporation. In Germany, it is estimated that about 400 million dollars is lost yearly through corrison losses. The German railways, moreover, report that 32 marks are spent for upkeep of every ton of iron used. "It is not surprising therefore, that real efforts have been made to reduce these losses by protecting iron against destructive action of the atmosphere."

Metallization is the process by which any metal or alloy capable of being drawn into wire and being melted in any oxy-coal gas, oxy-hydrogen or oxy-acetylene flame is deposited by means of a special pistol on metal, wood, fac tic or any other surface. Mr. Van Winsen explained. Schoop, a Swiss engineer, is responsible for the discovery of the method. The speaker, moreover, is an international authority on the subject of metallization, having been identified with it since its inception in Switzerland and subsequently spending some years in introducing the process in Japan.

PROCESS DESCRIBED.

The metal spraying process goes through three stages, in one case, the coating metal is first melted and, by means of high pressure gases, is squirted through a nozzle against the object to be coated. Again the coating metal in the form of dust is heated and then squirted through a nozzle by means of high pressure gas. The coating metal, too, in the form of a wire, is melted and simultaneously atomized by means of compressed air and squirted against the object to be coated. The process is used profitably for steam turbine blades water turbines, glass condensers asbestos shingles, chinaware, airplane propellers, grate bars, fire boxes, feed water heaters, ship propellers.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL RESEARCH

Material Progress Achieved In Ascertaining Real Properties Of Dielectrics

The Annual Report of the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association for the year ended September 30, 1932, contains a succinct account of the work that is being carried out by its specialist committee, which now exceed 70 in number. This work has not been facilitated by the financial position. In fact, at the beginning of the year the Council was not only faced with the prospect of a serious diminution in the government grant, but with a possible loss of income from other sources, owing to the industrial situation. Actually, however, the income was somewhat larger than that of the year before, while expenditure was reduced and an embargo was placed on new commitments in all directions, says "Engineering".

PROPERTIES OF DIELECTRICS.

Material progress has been made during the year towards ascertaining the real properties of dielectrics as distinct from the empirical measurement of their behavior under given conditions. The importance of this is shown by recalling that the reliability of plant and apparatus is largely dependent on its insulation, and it is stated that if the materials used could be improved in electric strength by 50 per cent., the purchaser could afford to pay two and a half times as much. Such improvement might, it is considered, be achieved by a few years' research work without an increase of cost. As it is, the annual value to the industry of the Association's researches on dielectrics during the last twelve years must run into six figures.

The work carried out includes the correlation of the indications of theory with he properties of commercial dielectrics by the use of improved technique of measurement. A series of critical studies on dielectrics breakdown have been concluded, and the investigation on thermal instability is approaching completion. The former has shown the existence of various types of breakdown with the same material under different conditions and that over certain ranges the laws of thermal instability apply; and also that the electric strength can be calculated from the power loss and permittivity data. The variation of these qualities at high stresses has been investigated and an apparatus has been developed by which dielectries may be tested up to 1,000 volts per inch without edge discharges or important stress-concentration effects

LOW TENSION SCHERING BRIDGE.

An instructional report upon the layout and operation of the low tension Schering bridge has been completed, so that semi-skilled operatives are now able to make determinations of electric power loss under works conditions. A good deal of work has been done on untreated cotton tapes, on the ageing of cellulose acetate papers, on the composition of pigmented varnishes, and on new types of hard composites, such as porcelain, mica, and micanite.

CABLES.

The investigations on cables included observations on a cable buried at a depth of 20 ft. The results showed that the increase in thermal resistance due to the increase depth were set off by decreased thermal resistivity in the neighbourhood of the cable. Simplified methods of calculating the heating of cables in multiple ducts were devised, and a number of tests were made to provide the data for the safe loading of cables used in writing, especially when in proximity to metal work. The distribution of the wind along an overhead line has been examined a research which should have excellent financial results.

The endurance of steel-cored aluminium lines to vibration is also being investigated. A critical resume on modern practice relating to the design, manufacture and use of reinforced-concrete poles has been prepared for the Electric Commissioners. This deals primarily with the factor of safety to be specified and shows that a reduction in the present value of 3 1/2 can be recommended. It is concluded that the employment of this type of pole can be fostered by closer attention to the principles underlying the correct use of concrete materials, methods of manufacture, and by standardization.

The drafting of proposals for a British Standard Specification has therefore been put in hand. The first section of the critical resume on earthing has been issued, and it is now possible, from a knowledge of the resistivity of the soil, to design an electrode to have any given resistance.

Japan Looks To Manchukuo For Cotton

New Organisation Formed To Promote Increased Production With State Aid

The cotton and spinning committee of the Japanese Colonial Industry Development Conference, sponsored by the Overseas Ministry, formulated a fundamental policy to increase cotton production in Manchukuo and adopted a tentative program for carrying out this policy, at its second session held in mail week at the official residence of the Overseas Minister.

Tht committee also decided to recommend the organization of a corporation to be known as the Menka Kyokai, or Cotton Association, says the "Japan Times."

The fundamental cotton policy adopted by this committee is briefly as follows:

1. In view of the present relation of demand and supply of cotton between Japan and Manchoukuo, strenuous efforts will be made to increase cotton production.

2. For this purpose, cotton will be cultivated in Manchbukuo, Kwantung leased territory, Chosen and other suitable places.

3. Research will be conducted in these areas with regard to cotton seeds and soil suitable for their cultivation, so that a well-organized system may be established for cotton cultivation as early as possible.

CONCRETE MEASURES.

As concrete measures to attain this end, the following recommendations are made in the tentative program decided upon.

1. In Chosen and Kwantung leased territory, the previous programs of the local authorities for encouragement of cotton cultivation will be enlarged and expedited.

2. In Manchoukuo, various facilities such as exemption from public levies for a fixed period financial and technical assistance, leases of state-owned land, etc., will be arranged for cotton cultivation.

3. Measures will be devised to minimize losses due to fires on cotton plantations.

4. Low-interest loans will be arranged in order to encourage cotton cultivation.

5. Both in Japan and Manchoutuo, cotton planters will be urged to organize autonomous associations among themselves to promote their common interests.

6. An organ will be created to be in charge of liaison between the cotton planters' autonomous associations of Japan and Manchoukuo.

TO DISTRIBUTE SEEDS.

As for the proposed organization of the Menka Kyokai, or Cotton Association, it has been agreed that the organization will be charged with distribution of cotton seeds free of charge and mediation in spinning operations, examination of packing, Operations, examination of packing and sales of cotton.

Another important duty of the projected association will be arranged for idemnification of losses of producers with subsidies to be obtained from the Japanese and the Manchoukuo Governments in case the cotton produced in these two countries is sold cheaper than the standard prices, according to present plans.

COLONIZATION PLAN.

A plan to send 1,000,000 Japanese emigrant farmers to Manchoukuo is being considered by the Overseas, Affairs Department of Japan. Necessary expenditure for the execution of this plan are to be includde in the Government budget for the next fiscal year.

The plan is to organize a new corporation with a capital of Y20,000,000, and the Manchoukuo Government is to invest 3,000,000 cho of agricultural lands.

More lands will be purchased with the funds of the company. Each emigrant household will be given 15 cho of land to be paid for in instalments over 15 years. About 200,000 farming families will be sent to Manchoukuo.

Vice President Hatta of the South Manchuria Railway Co. conferred with Parliamentary Vice-Minister Tsutsumi of the Overseas Affairs Department regarding the proposed establishment of a colonizing company.

(Continued from Column 3.)

and conditions to which yarns are subjected in practice, the Ballistic Tester has been designed. It provides a test which gives a more definite scientific and commercial value but this has not been adopted by cotton mills as a testing device for their yarns as yet, anywhere. The Tester consists of a heavy pendulum on a ballbearing axis, a removable grip on the bob and one one the base, a scale with releasing catch on one side of the quadrant and an indicator on the other as shown in the picture above. The working of the machine is as follows:—The pendulum is raised to the catch on the right-hand quadrant which automatically engages with a projecting stud and the indicating pointer placed near the vertical position. The lea to be tested is secured to the bar of the grip attached to the pendulum, bob then to that on the base block. When the catch is released the pendulum swings downwards, breaks the threads when near the lowest position and carries the pointer up to the farthest point of its upward swing. The reading shows the difference in the energy of the pendulum at the first and the last positions in inch lbs., this being the work of rupture of the specimen.

Several experts have carried out tests, on the Ballistic principle not only on cotton yarn but on silk and other yarns and they have found that the Ballistic method of testing is a proper guide to determine the quality of yarn. The bulletin of the Technological Laboratory referred to above, comparing all the three methods of testing, summarises that "though there is no sufficient evidence available at present to justify a recommendation that the lea test should be discarded in favour of the Ballistic test, yet the latter is a good test of yarn and worthy of a much more extended examination." If the Ballistic method is capable of conveniently measuring the work absorbed in a rapid break, if it gives the same figures of "work done" as are obtained by stress and strain diagram and if the results are proportionate to the number of threads tested, there should be no difficulty in introduding this method in cotton mills. The Technological Laboratory is now testing yarns by this method since the last two years and now it should be possible for it to say whether Ballistic testing is a real guide to determine the quality of the yarn.

In countries where testing has been completely well equipped and well organized it would be perhaps difficult to make a change in favour of any new method, but in a country like India where much attention is not paid to testing in cotton mills and where if it is desired to organise the whole method, it should be possible to install the latest arrangement which would give more scientific and accurate results regarding the quality of yarn and how it would behave in processes of winding, warping, sizing and weaving.—"The Indian Textile Journal."

Ministry of Mines experts estimate that the unexhausted coal resources of Britain amount to 166,000,000,000 metric tons. It is believed that there are still 7,863,556,000 000 metric tons of coal still unminted in the world. A British ton is equal to 1,016 metric tons.

REVENGE BY JILTED LOVER

Constable Shoots Two Women And Then Himself Dead

The Bogra correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" relates a story of two murders and a suicide as a result of jilted love. He writes:—

Munshi Singh, a D. I. B. constable serving as orderly of the S. P. being enamoured of the beauty of Dhanrashi Brahmani, a young-widow of 20 or 22 years took a great fancy for her and proposed to marry her. But the proposal was not accepted, with the result that Munshi Singh used to threaten her and her mother in many ways and finally the widow filed an application in the court of the S. D. O., on the 6th last alleging that she had made up her mind to remain under the protection of one Saotram Choudhury, a Marwari mercant of this town who agreed to treat her as his wife and live in a decent manner and promised to maintain her for ever.

Dhanrashi is also alleged to have stated that Munshi Singh was oppressing her very much and even threatened her to take her away by froce Her mother was also being threatened by Munshi Singh. Dhanrashi prayed to the Court for redress so that she might live decently with the said Saotram Choudhury.

The S. D. O. asked the widow to go to Hindu Mission instead of living a life of a mistress or if she liked she might marry. But Dhanrashi refused. A constable is reported to have offered Rs. 10 to her, in the court, as her travelling expenses to enable her to go to her native home and marry and settle down there. But she would not leave Saotram. The S. D. O. observing the attitude of Dhanrashi ordered the Inspector of Police to warn Munshi Singh and to prevent breach of peace.

TWO WOMEN KILLED.

Then the party left the Court room for their place of abode. Though Munshi Singh was all along weeping over the matter silently, he took the whole affair much to heart and determined to make an end of his own and that of his love's life. He secured the revolver of the body guard of the S. P. and with it proceeded to the house of the widow and said to her mother who was sitting with another woman said to be go-between that he would speak Dhanrashi. But her mother said that as Dhanrashi would not be given in marriage with him she would not allow him to talk to her. Immediately, Munshi Singh whipped out the revolver and fired at her killing her instantly. Then he fired at Mudiali, the go-between woman, who also fell dead. Dhanrashi, frightened at the violent fury of Munshi Singh, slipped under a 'chowlki' to save herself but she could not escape the wrath of Munshi Singh who fired three shots at her. She was hit severely causing profuse bleeding.

MUNSHI SINGH'S SUICIDE.

Munshi Singh took all of them to be dead. Then he committed suicide with the same revolver. The curtain fell here.

On receipt of information the District Magistrate, S. P. S. D. O., and many Police officials hurriedly arrived at the spot and Dhanrashi was removed immediately to the Sadar Hospital in a precarious condition. She was sent to Calcutta for extraction of bullets from her wounds.

LONDON'S ONLY WOMAN MEDICAL OFFICER MARRIES

Dr. Julia M. Browne, London's only woman Medical Officer of Health, resigned her post at Stepney at the end of last month—to marry Captain Orr Kutschbach. The staff of the Public Health Department of the Council have presented her with a canteen of cutlery and a cheque.

Dr. Browne has taken a great interest in maternity work and during the last 12 years the maternity death-rate in Stepney has fallen from 90 per 1,000 to 61.6.

NO SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR HARIJAN BOYS

Nagpur Civil Station Sub-Committee's Resolve

NAGPUR, June 14.

Decision to do away with separate schools for the Depressed Class boys was taken at a meeting of the Nagpur Civil Station Sub-Committee. The Committee resolved that hereafter Harijan boys should be admitted into the schools under its control in the same manner as the caste-Hindus without any distinction of caste on terms of absolute equality. This new proposal has been agreed to as a measure of economy and in its opinion is most likely widen the extent of primary education in area under his jurisdiction.—A. P.

ABSENTEEISM IN MILLS

The statistics of absenteeism in the textile industry in the Bombay presidency compiled by the Labour Office from the returns made by the mills in five important textile centres of the presidency show that 118 or 76.62 per cent of the 154 mills reported as working at these centres during the month of April 1933. The average absenteeism in the textile industry in these centres amounted to 8.51 per cent.

In Bombay city, of the 66 mills which were working during the month, 55 or 83.33 per cent. furnished information. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills and the average absenteeism amounted to 10.41 per cent. as against 10.26 per cent during the previous month.

In Ahmedabad 76 mills were working during the month and 56 or 73.68 per cent of these furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 3.93 per cent as against 3.59 per cent in March. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

Returns were submitted by five mills in Sholapur. There was no shortage of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 15.00.

Only one out of the three mills in Broach sent in a return, but as the mill worked with a reduced number of hands on account of stoppage of certain machinery the statistics of absenteeism for this centre have not been worked out.

Information was supplied by only one out of the three working mills in Viramgaum and it reported that the supply of labour was not adequate. The average percentage absenteeism amounted to 3.30.

Babies' tastes vary tremendously.

Some have a perfect passion for coal as a diet.

A twelve-months-old local child has more refined, if more dangerous, longings. Its penchant is for steel.

So it was necessary to hurry the infant off to Leicester Royal Infirmary, where an operation was performed, and a needle about 2 in. long extracted from its stomach.

MONSOON STRONG ON MALABAR COAST

Khandala Gets Half An Inch Of Rain

POONA, June 15.

The Bay depression off the Orissa coast has intensified into a storm which is centred this morning with a degree of latitude 20 degrees north, and longitude 87 degrees east. It has caused fairly widespread thunderstorm rain in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast.

The monsoon has seen strong in Malabar and Kanara and active in the Deccan, Burma and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur East Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Berar, South Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, East United Provinces and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Tavoy and Diamond Island three; Victoria Point two; Myitkyina one and a half; Bassein, Gwa, Toungoo and Minbu one; Amherst threequarters; Cherrapunji four; Tezpur three; Shillong and Cuttack two; Silchar one; Dinajpur and Gaya threequarters; Sandheads, Balasore, Sambulpur, Chaibasa and Daltonganj a half; Kanker one and a half; Akola and Raipur a half; Calicut five; Karwar and Calingapatam four; Mangalore Gopalpur three; Marmagao and Nizamagad two; Cochin and Belgaum one and a half; Vizagapatam and Mercara one; Ratnagiri threequarters; Ahmednagar, Khandala, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cocanada a half.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue to be strong in Malabar and Kanara, and will be strengthened in the North Konkan, Daccan and Burma. Rainfall will continue to be general in North Madras Coast and increase in East Central Provinces and Northeast India. Scattered falls will also occur in Mysore, East Central India and East United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Malabar, Konkan, North Madras Coast and Lower Burma, had extend in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Southeast Bengal within 36 hours.—A. P.

Bombay City Rainfall

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 15-6-33 Colaba Point 0.03" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.02" Cotton Labour tory Matunga 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 1.94 Fort 4.15 J. J. Hospital 3.67 Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 1.56.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 0.66 Fort 2. 07 J. J. Hospital 1.45..

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 2.57 Fort 2.48 J. J. Hospital 3.24.

Colaba Observatory Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 15.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. 02.3 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 78.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees (27 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.3 degrees (21 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 95 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.94 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 4.79 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

Official Barometer Reading Dated June 15

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.8 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Nazis Imprison Hundreds Of Labour Leaders

Even Wives Of Victims Are Refused Knowledge Of Their Whereabouts

"Communications on the Conditions of Political Prisoners," issued by the commission of inquiry set up by the Labour and Socialist International, quotes the following statement from "Het Volk," supplied by a German refugee on the arrest of the German trade union leaders:—

The circumstances under which the arrest of the German trade union leaders took place were not those indicated in the Government's statement. The impression created by that statement was that the S.A. (Storm Troops) men who arrested the trade union office-bearers had received orders to behave politely and without violence, and that subsequent measures would be carried out in the same spirit. So solicitious, indeed, did the authorities appear to be for the prisoners' welfare that Leipart and Grassmann, according to the reports given out, were taken not to prison but to hospital.

The true facts are quite different. In the first place, it is a lie to state that in the whole of Germany only 50 office-bearers were arrested. Several hundred central and local office-bearers were, in fact, placed under arrest. In the prison at Plotzensee, near Berlin, alone a hundred men are incarcerated.

HELPLESS WIVES

The wives of the arrested officials had to run round in desperation for days—the arrests were carried out with such thoroughness that scarcely a man was left to whom they could turn for help and advice. They could get no legal assistance because legal advisers of the Federation and of the individual unions had been arrested at the same time. During the last few days a large number of trade union officials who might have been of assistance to others have also disappeared from Berlin because they were personally severely menaced.

The wives of the office-bearers struggled for days to find out where their husbands had been taken or in order to visit them under arrest. The police simply snubbed them telling them that no information was being given and that was no use their coming again; their husbands would not be released, and it had been discovered that their husbands were swindlers and would be condemned by the courts. "As for the rest, they will go into the concentration camps!" Possibly in a month's time they might obtain permission at any rate to speak to their husbands.

IN CELLAR

The great majority of the central trade union office-bearers were taken in the first place not to the police station but to an S.A. barracks, where they were confined in a dark cellar. Among those who were thus treated were Leipart and Grassmann. Whereas it was announced in the press that Leipart and Grassman were in hospital, in reality they were in this cellar, being forced to sing the Horst-Wessel song and to perform gymnasaic exercises.

One man told them that they would have a much worse time the next day. Leipart, who is an invalid, still suffering from the effects of a motor-car accident, fainted during the gymnastic exercises, and so did Grassmann, who is also an ill man. A special form of torment was invented for Leipart: his leg is still stiff as a result of his accident, and in general he is not able to move easily. He was singled out and made to do exercises alone. He was forced to do knee-bending exercises, and another prisoner, Arons, was forced at the point of the revolver to give Leipart the word of command "Knees bend, knees stretch!" until Leipart collapsed.

So far only one of those arrested has been released—Leuschner, whom it was difficult, for international considerations (Geneva), to maintain in custody. Furtwangler, who was taken into "protective custody" because he had kept some letter from abroad in his desk, has according to the official version, escaped.

On Friday the ill-treatment ceased, and Leipart and Grassmann were then, in reality transferred to the State prison infirmary whilst the others—so far, at any rate as those from Berlin are concerned — are imprisoned at Plotzensee and are in the hands of prison warders appointed under the old regime. — "Manchester Guardian."

INDIAN HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

Party Collects Many Specimens Of Herbs & Plants

NEW DELHI, June 14.

Mr. G. D. Joshi, the leader of the Indian Himalayan Expedition who returned to Delhi yesterday from Pindari issued the following statement:—

"The Indian expedition which started from Delhi on 20th May reached Pindari on 1st June after covering a total distance of about 125 miles on foot. The party visited Glacier for three days and in all covered 16 miles of snow path.

On the first day the weather being exceptionally clear the members could successfully carry out their observations. This being the first attempt, we did not try to cross the Glacier and break the record set up by the trials of the British Military Official in 1618, but we hope to do so in the near future. As for the scientific work, good many specimens of Himalayan herbs and botanical plants have been collected by Prof. Mazoomdar of Calcutta. He also recorded boiling and freezing points of water at the various stages and collected other scientific data.

Dr. N. De collected several dozens of different species of butterflies which work so far has not been done by anybody. The valuable work done by two geographists Mr. Arora and Mr. Tewari of Galior can hardly be overestimated. The club will undertake its next Himalayan expedition to mount Kailash about 23,000 feet high during next summer".

Mr. Joshi proposes to arrange a sea expedition during Christmas. —A. P.

AVIATRIX FORCED TO LAND.

VIENNA, June 14.

Fears for safety, for Mrs. Harry Bonney, Australian airwoman was relieved when it was found she had made forced landing near Linz on the last lap of her flight from Australia to England. Mrs. Bonney left Budapest on Monday and was expected to land in England the same day, but no news was received about her progress for two days.

Mrs. Bonney hopes to resume flight to-morrow.—Reuter.

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SOOTHES THE ITCH OF prickly heat

Have you tried Listerine Tooth Paste? You will be surprised at its quick cleansing action and its remarkably refreshing taste. Best of all you will like its low price.
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Because Listerine is a natural tonic for the skin it is most effective in relieving prickly heat. Apply it frequently full strength, and notice how quickly it soothes and cools and drys the inflamed area. Listerine also protects the raw surface against infection, and promotes quick healing.

You will find many other uses for Listerine, the safe antiseptic. It is a handy first aid treatment for cuts, burns, bruises and insect bites. As a gargle it keeps the mouth free from germs; checks coughs, colds, sore throat and often even more serious ills. Keep Listerine always on hand, use it regularly and enjoy better health.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD. INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE

EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT PAREL AVERTED

Police Arrest Alleged Ring Leaders And Foil Game Of Reimbursing Depleted War Chest

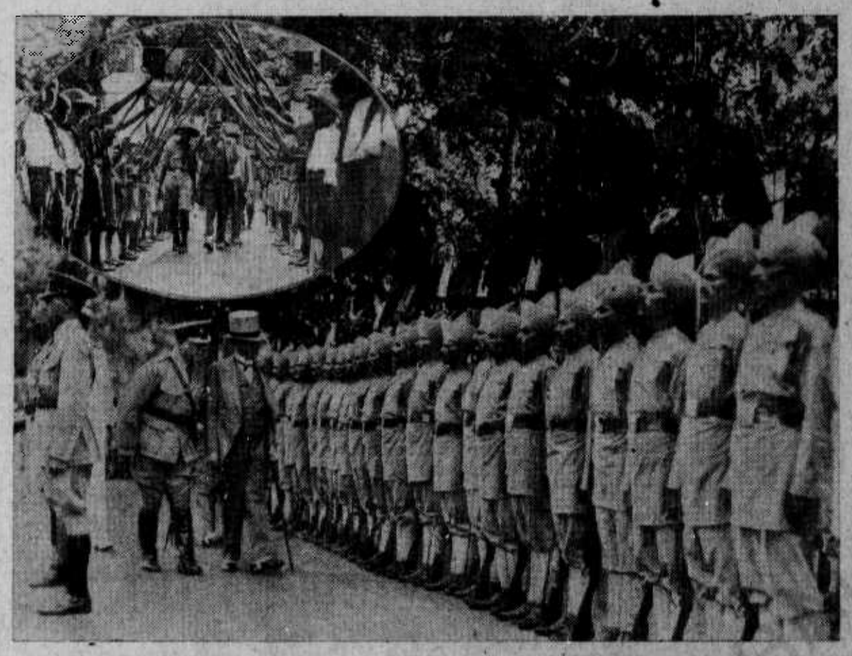
What would have developed into a riot on Wednesday evening at Delisle Road was prevented by the timely arrival of the Police on the scene. Hindus and Muslims who had gathered for a battle royal ran away at the sight of the police who however succeeded in arresting a Hindu and a Muslim who it is alleged were the ring-leaders.

Viswanath Mahadeo and Usman Shaik Ismail, were placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Thursday morning. The police applied for the remand of the suspects into custody.

It is alleged that the first accused who had collected funds during the last riot wanted to create further trouble as the funds he had collected were exhausted. It is alleged that the first accused got together four Mahomedans to assault a Hindu, named Bhow Rhamesy. The Mahomedans who were waiting for Rhamesy on DeLisle Road began throwing stones and soda water bottles, at Rhamesy and another Hindu. By that time the police who had received information arrived on the scene and arrested the accused while the others made good their escape.

Rhamesy who had received injuries was removed to the hospital was treated and allowed to go.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 each till June 21st.



Sir Frederic Sykes inspects the guard of honour presented by the Suburban police on the occasion of his visit to Bandra on Wednesday. (Inset) The Governor inspecting the guard of honour of the Bandra boyscouts.

The Bandra Municipality presented an address of welcome to H.E. the Governor on Wednesday. On the left, Sir F. Sykes, is seen with the President of the Municipality and the Collector of Bandra, while in the photograph to the right H. E. is seen shaking hands with the Councillors.

UNTOUCHABLES GAIN NOTABLE VICTORY

Lahore Bench Remits Fine Imposed By Lower Court For Pollution

LAHORE, June 12.

A dispute which arose between the untouchables of the District of Hoshiarpur on the one hand, and the orthodox Hindu community on the other, when a number of Untouchables are said to have forcibly taken their bath under a tuti (reservoir of water) exclusively constructed for the orthodox Hindus was recalled in the Lahore High Court when the fine imposed on three convicted untouchables was remitted by a division bench consisting of Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Currie.

According to the prosecution, 11 untouchables belonging to the village of Nangal Jarlian, district Hoshiarpur, came to the orthodox Hindu premises and forcibly took their bath under a tuti newly constructed by the former exclusively for their own purpose. This action of the Untouchables was highly resented by the orthodox community who lodged a complaint with the police that the Untouchables had polluted what to them was a sacred reservoir, thereby injuring their religious feelings.

Eleven untouchables were arrested. The lower court sentenced three of them to a fine of Rs. 50 each, and discharged the rest.

On a revision before the Sessions Judge, it was contended on behalf of the accused, that the platform where the accused took their bath was not proved in any sense to be a place of worship which ought not to be defiled, nor did the words alleged to have been used by the accused amount in any way to an offence under section 295 and 298 I.P.C.

The Session Judge of Hoshiarpur referred the matter to the High Court with a recommendation that sentences of the accused be set aside.

Their Lordships agreeing with the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction.

Mr. M. L. Puri Bar-at-Law appeared for the appellant.—A. P.

TRIAL UNDER EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT

Delhi Court's Jurisdiction Challenged

NEW DELHI, June 14.

The hearing of the case under Section 4 (b) of the Explosive Substances Act against Vaishampayan and Potdar (formerly accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case) who were committed to the Sessions by Mr. Lewis, Special Magistrate, came up before Mr Beckett, District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, to-day.

JURISDICTION CHALLENGED.

Before the charge was explained and the accused asked to plead Mr. Nanak Chand, defence counsel for Potdar challenged the jurisdiction of the court on the grounds:—

(1) That the accused having been arrested at Lucknow should have been tried by the British Court and not at Delhi, even when there was a certificate from the Political Agent, Gwalior State under section 188 Cr. P.C.

(2) That the local Government created a Special Tribunal under the Punjab Criminal Amendment Act 4 of 1930 for the trial of the accused along with others, it could not either abolish that court or take away jurisdiction of that court, which had got seizin of the case.

Syed Abdul Azeez, Special Public Prosecutor, submitted that the accused could be tried in any part of British India, where he was found and not necessarily where he was first arrested. The charge sheet against him was submitted when he was actually present in Delhi and, therefore, he could be tried where he was found.

As for the second point it was submitted by the Special Public Prosecutor that the Government of India having extended the Punjab Act to the Province of Delhi, the local Government under authority thus derived had appointed Commissioners under the said Act for the trial of the accused along with others.

POWERS OF ORDINARY COURTS.

The Governor-General-in-Council having withdrawn the operation of the Punjab Act from the Delhi Province, the order of the Local Government about the trial of the accused before the Special Tribunal became inoperative, as the Tribunal ceased to exist as a result of the notification by the Governor-General-in-Council. The ordinary court ceased to have jurisdiction over the accused only the Special Tribunal was in , but after the said no- which had the effect of Special Tribunal to jurisdiction of ordi- revived and they the accused charge sheet was ice before a magistrate after the Special Tribunal ceased to exist.

The District and Sessions Judge decided against the contention of the defence on the first point, but decided to refer the case to the High Court to quash the commitment on the second ground of jurisdiction, or to settle the point one way or the other.

The case was adjourned until 21st June.—A.P.

MURDER OF FRENCH POLICE CHIEF

Warrant Issued For Arrest Of Bengalee

CHANDRANAGORE, June 14

A warrant has been issued against a Bengali alleged to have disappeared ever since the day on which the murder of M. Quin, Commissioner of Police, French Chandranagore, was committed. It is reported that the man owned a retail coal depot located in a house in which the suspected assailants of M. Quin lived.

He was originally a Hindu but was converted to Islam, and reconverted to Hinduism prior to the murder of M. Quin.

The extradition has been demanded by the French authorities of one of the three Bengalis arrested in North Calcutta after an exchange of shots with the police.—A.P.

COMPENSATION TO CROZIER

Inquiry Into Case Promised

LONDON, June 14.

The case of Crozier, second officer of the steamer "Ellora" was raised in the Commons by Vice-Admiral Campbell who asked, whether in view of the loss sustained by the officer, steps would be taken to compensate him out of public funds.

Mr. Butler replied that the case did not appear to be one in which compensation could be granted, but he was willing to consider any representation which the officer might make and promised to inquire into the cause of delay in bringing the case be the appeal court.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA June 14.

Probhat Kumar Mitter, who was arrested in connection with the Watgunj Conspiracy case, was discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but rearrested under the Bengal Cri-

BISHOP AND BIRTH CONTROL

Big Family Is A Real Joy, He Says

The Bishop of Exeter, replying to critics of his recent article on the decline of the birthrate, says, he has received many letters, "some of which suggested that I had not had a family, or I should think differently.

"My wife had nine confinements, and we brought up seven children to maturity.

"We lost three in the war and one through typhoid fever. As my wife nursed all the babies. I rather smiled at the man who suggested I did not know what the sound of a crying baby was at night—a sweet memory, though now tinged with sadness.

"A big family is really a joy, though it seems a burden. The spoiled darling brings more tears to father and mother than several healthy children."

BHAVNAGAR MILL STRIKE ENDS

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

A Bhavnagar message states that a settlement having been arrived at between the operatives and mill authorities to submit the question of wages to arbitration by Sheth Chimanlal Parekh, President, Ahmedabad Millowners Association, and Shankerlal Banker, Labour leader, the strike in the new Jehangir Vakil Mill of Bhavnagar has ended and operatives will resume work soon.—A. P.

HYDERABAD'S CIVIC PROBLEMS

60 Lakhs To Be Spent For Improving Drainage And Water Supply Systems

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 13.

Approximately Rs. 60 lakhs are to be spent by the Nizam's Government for improving existing facilities both in regard to drainage and water supply in seven important district towns, in which connection the scheme recently submitted for approval have now been sanctioned.

Of the sanctioned amount, a million rupees have been earmarked for improvement of the drainage system in the selected towns, which are Aurangabad, Medak, Raichur, Latur, Warangal, Nanded, and Khamameth, and the remaining Rs. 5 millions will be utilised for modernising and amplifying the existing watem supply in those places.

In regard to the Water Supply Schemes, the largest are those chalked out for Warangal, Aurangabad and Raichur, each of which will cost approximately a million rupees.—A.P.

ARREST OF BENGALI YOUTHS.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

It is understood that several houses in Natore in Rajshahi District including those of certain local pleaders, medical men and Congress workers were raided yesterday

Three young Bengalis, including a Collegian were taken into custody.—A.P.

HYDERABAD BOY SCOUTS' EXCURSION

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 14.

A party of 24 local Boy Scouts, under the leadership of Mr. Ali Musa Raza, Organising Commissioner, participated last week in an interesting excursion, organised by the Hyderabad Boy Scouts' Association, to Peddapalli in the Karimnagar District.

The Scouts, who belonged to the 3rd and 10th Hyderabad Troops, spent about a week in Peddapalli in carrying out an elaborat programme of Scout activities which included the erection of huts, temporary shelters and bridges, map-making, the planting of trees and study of botanical specimens, and nature-craft subjects like Tracks and how to prepare moulds of tracks from plaster of Paris'

The camp concluded with a dinner with the Tahsildar of Peddapalli who entertained the Scouts.—A.P.

STABBED WHILE ASLEEP

MADRAS, June 14.

A Tiruputni correspondent writes that Mr. Rangam Chettiar, Secretary, anti-Untouchability Committee, Chittoor District, has been admitted to hospital with his right ear cut and other injuries on the head.

According to the correspondent, it appears that he was attacked with a knife by an unknown person while asleep on Friday night.—A.P.

DR. WASSERBAECH LEAVES GERMANY

Appointed In London As Secretary Of Legation

VIENNA, June 14.

It is officially announced that Dr. Wasserbaech was forced to sign a paper noting that he was deprived of his credentials, and was to leave German territory immediately.

Doctor Dollfuss has appointed Dr. Wasserbaech to a similar position in London with the title of Secretary of the Legation, requesting him to proceed to England forthwith.

Dr. Habicht left Linz this afternoon by car accompanied to the frontier by an Australian police official.

Messages from Innsburk state that 120 Nazi leaders has been arrested since the attempt to assassinate Doctor Steidle, and the atmosphere in the Tirolese capital remains tense.—Reuter.

PROCESSING TAXES ON COTTON AND WHEAT

Maximum Levy To Be Imposed In America

WASHINGTON, June 15.

It is authoritatively disclosed that the Roosevelt administration has decided to levy maximum processing taxes around cents per pound of cotton and 28 to 30 cents per bushel of wheat, in order to bring closer acreages of those crops.—Reuter.

BUSINESS IMPROVES ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Sustained Demand for Sugar

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 14

On the London Stock Exchange although markets were anxiously awaiting the war debts statement, to-day's speeches at the Economic Conference created a favourable impression. The general tone was firm.

Gilt-edged securities gathered strength, most foreigners also rising higher. Cables and Wireless were again strong.

Metals after early profit taking firmed up.

Other commodities were generally quiet. There was a firm but sustained demand for sugar.

Wall Street was easy under renewed selling.

The tax of one per cent on a bale of cotton involved in sales contracts was eliminated from the Farm Credit Bill. The Senate in conference with the House of Representatives agreed to drop the amendment.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Protest Of Indian Chambers Of Commerce

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Mr Naliniranjan Sarker, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has sent a cable to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in connection with latter's protest to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the personnel of India's delegation to the World Economic Conference, and authorising him to lodge an official protest in the name of the Federation with the Conference authorities.—A.P.

SALEM MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Motion In Madras Council

MADRAS, June 14.

Mr. Devadasan, M.L.C., has given notice of an adjournment motion, which he intends to move at the ensuing session of the Madras Legislature, for discussing the policy of Government in regard to cancelling the resolution of the Salem Municipal Council for the admission of people of all castes into hotels.—AP

PENSIONS FOR WAR SOLDIERS

Assembly Committee Report Unanimous

SIMLA, June 14.

The Informal Committee of Assembly members discussed to-day with the Army Secretary the draft of their recommendations on the question of War pensions. It is understood that the report of the Committee is unanimous on most points. Questions relating to disability pensions, family pensions and service pensions are dealt with in the report

It is proposed that the date for receiving applications for pension claims be further extended and that the right of unofficial agencies to represent such claims be admitted. As regards pensioners with political offences it has been recommended that their pensions should not be forfeited unless actually convicted. The Committee is further understood to have recommended that all disabilities incurred during war be considered attributable to war and that appeal be provided to higher authorities against orders of officers commanding and medical boards.—A. P.

TEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.